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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. GRANT FOR TAMMANY

The Organization, Says the ex-Mayor, Wants Such Men as W. C. Whitney.

SACHEMS ELECTED LAST NIGHT

Only One Change in the Ticket as Published—Mr. Croker's Name Retained — Ex-Recorder Smyth Can Be Grand Sachem.

Tammany affairs attracted more interest yesterday than any day before since the people turned the Tiger out on election day.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held its annual meeting last night and elected its new Board of Sachems; but interest in this incident was rather lessened by a statement made for publication by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, in which he practically outlines a plan for reorganization of the political organization of Tammany, and in which he denies the silly story that was built by some political dreamer, to the effect that ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney was working to control Tammany.

The ex-Mayor's utterances will attract unusual attention just now, because he has said little or nothing for publication since his defeat at the last election, and because the indications are that ex-Mayor Grant is to-day more of a dominant factor in Tammany Hall than ever. There appears to be a warning in the ex-Mayor's statement to certain other Democratic politicians that joining Tammany Hall for the simple purpose of getting control of it will not do.

Additional significance is given to the statement by the fact that ex-Mayor Grant and Richard Croker are known to be on very friendly terms in reference to Tammany affairs, and by the further fact that as Tammany is at present constituted, a combination of the interests of Messrs. Grant and Croker would be invincible in organization matters.

Ex-Mayor Grant said yesterday: "I have seen it stated in some of the newspapers that a political strife has been started between William C. Whitney and some others on one side, and myself and others on the other side. I feel that it is my duty to deny this story.

"For my part, I shall welcome into Tammany Hall, representing the Democratic Party of the City of New-York, men like William C. Whitney, E. Ellery Anderson, John Bigelow, John T. Agnew, Frederick P. Olcott, Elbridge T. Gerry, Charles H. Truax, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Samuel D. Babcock, John D. Crimmins, and John H. Bowers. The time has come when men such as these should come forward to join with the good Democrats who have labored for years in the Tammany ranks to help the Democratic Party in this county. Instead of striving to keep them out, I would advise all those who have any faith in my advice that they should endeavor to bring them in. I have no other interest than the advancement of the Democratic Party and the advantage of Tammany Hall, which I have always considered to be the true representative of that party in this county.

"As for attempting to assume the leadership of Tammany Hall, I wish to say that I have no such ambition. I would neither attempt to be the leader of the Tammany Hall organization, nor would I accept such a leadership were it offered to me. My idea is that a committee of fifty or one hundred of such Democrats as the men I have named should be formed to administer the affairs of the Tammany Hall organization. I would gladly be a member of such a committee, and I would do my share of the work necessary to be done. Such a committee should be formed with the distinct understanding that no man should remain a member of it who did not do his share of the work. I do not care who may be put upon the new Board of Sachems of the Tammany Society. They will not be elected to govern the Tammany Hall organization; they will have duties apart from that task. It is not the time for Democrats to stand still and comment upon the composition of the Board of Sachems.

"It is the time for Democrats to get together and help make an organization under the roof and rule of old Tammany Hall which shall work for the clean and honest administration of municipal affairs, which shall labor to overthrow the hypocrisy which has beclouded the eyes and minds of the people of this city, and which shall place the government of the City of New-York once more in the hands of New-Yorkers. It is the duty of every New-York Democrat to do this, the duty of every one who loves his party, of every one who has any local pride, of every one who has a contempt for sham.

"Skeptics will say that it is mere politics. It is politics, but it is not alone that; it is an expression of love for the city and of love for an organization which, since 1789, has stood in this city as the embodiment of the principles of the Democratic Party. This is a time when every man of influence in that party, having its interests at heart and animated only by a desire to serve it, should enter Tammany Hall. But men whose purpose it is to endeavor to use the Tammany Hall organization for selfish ends should not be allowed to enter; or, if they do get in, they should be promptly ejected upon the discovery of their purpose to make themselves dominant without regard to the best interests of the organization and of the people of the City of New-York."

The annual meeting of the Tammany Society was on the surface a harmonious affair. The fact is, that there are many of the braves who are not pleased with the ticket of Sachems that was elected, but this dissatisfaction did not take the form of an opposition ticket or of any protests at the meeting.

There was a great gathering of the braves. Gideon J. Tucker and Thomas Dunlap, who are probably the two oldest members of the society, were among those who voted. Ex-Minister to The Hague, Robert B. Roosevelt, who is Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, was another.

Such members of the society as ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Andrew H. Green, and Wheeler H. Peckham were not present. There are many prominent citizens who were once more or less active in the society who have not attended its meetings in years and who have never acted with the Tammany political organization.

Of the other members who were present last night were ex-Sheriff Sexton, Thomas J. Dunn, John F. Carroll, Dr. John Nagle, Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, Congressman Miner, ex-Register John Reilly, Acting County Clerk Scully, Congressman William Sulzer, John J. Gilroy, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., James J. Coogan, ex-Under Sheriff W. H. McDonough, John H. Goldsbury, Gen. Sickles, ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Assistant District Attorney John F McIntyre, Police Justices McMahon, Martin, Divver, Burke, and Feitner, Judge Simon M. Erhlich, Judge John H. McCarthy, Charles Murphy, John Delmour, Lawrence Delmour, and ex-Commissioner of Charities and Correction E. C. Sheehy.

Wiskinkle Daniel M. Donegan, assisted by Robert Kelly, presided at the door, and saw to it that none but members were admitted. Secretary John B. McGoldrick read the minutes of the last meeting and the report of the Nominating Committee, which contained the names of the proposed sachems and officers. This Nominating Committee was appointed at the January meeting by Congressman George B. McClellan, who was acting Grand Sachem, and consisted of Laurence Delmour, Chairman; ex-Sheriff Sexton, John F. Carroll, E. C. Sheehy, William Dalton, James P. Keating, and Police Justice William H. Burke. The ticket reported is the same as that printed in The New-York Times Sunday, with the single exception that the name of John H. Patrick was substituted for that of ex-Park Commissioner A. B. Tappen. There are two stories as to why Mr. Tappen was left off the ticket. One was that unexpected opposition developed to him in the Annexed District Tammany organization, and the other is that he did not desire to go on. He was originally on the ticket, and the change was an afterthought. The ticket, which follows, was elected without opposition:

Sachems—Hugh J. Grant, Thomas L. Feitner, George B. McClellan, Charles Welde, Patrick Keenan, William Sulzer, Richard Croker, Daniel E. Sickles, William Sohmer, Henry D. Hotchkiss, John H. Patrick, Augustus W. Peters, and Amos J. Cummings; Secretary—John B. McGoldrick; Treasurer—Peter F. Meyer; Sagamore—William H. Dobbs; Wiskinkie—Daniel M. Donegan.

The Sachems of last year who were not renominated were William H. Clark, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, Police Justice Bernard F. Martin, J. Sergeant Cram, ex-Sheriff John J. Gorman, W. Bourke Cockran, John McQuade, and Dr. Charles E. Simmons. The old Sachems who are retained are Messrs. Grant, Croker, McClellan, Welde, and Feitner.

It is certain that the new Board of Sachems will elect ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth Grand Sachem if he will accept.

There were between 400 and 500 votes cast at the election, and it was said to have been unanimous.

Mr. Croker's re-election indicates that his friends propose to insist that he shall continue his activities in Tammany affairs, to a certain extent, at least. It will take next Fall to determine what the extent will be.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy is said to have requested that his name be left off for personal, and not for political reasons.

John H. Patrick, who went on the ticket in place of A. B. Tappen, is a hardware merchant, and has been a Tammany man all his life. He lives in the Sixteenth Assembly District, where he is a close friend of John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader. The new Sachems will meet in a few days. In making up the ticket, regard was had to division of nationalities.

WANDERED AWAY FROM HIS HOME

Alderman Flynn of Bridgeport, Conn., Disappears After an Exciting Council Caucus.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 15.—A general alarm was sent out this morning, in the hope of finding, dead or alive, Alderman William Flynn of this city, who wandered away from his home Saturday afternoon in a demented condition. He was seen Saturday night by a farmer, going in the direction of Samp Mortar Rock, a wild section west of this city.

Alderman Flynn attended a caucus of the Democratic members of the new Common Council on Friday night, and was apparently in good health. The session was very exciting, and when he awoke Saturday morning he appeared very despondent, said his friends had all deserted him, and talked of ending his life. He escaped from his home in the afternoon. His family say he has acted rather queerly several times during the last year, but never before showed a disposition to do himself harm.

Alderman Flynn is very popular in the Fourth Ward, and was about to enter upon his fourth year in the Common Council.

A MURDERER CONFESSES HIS CRIME

The Confession Puts an End to the Trial of Another Man.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 15.—The closing argument of the State and the Judge's charge to the jury in the case of Henry Harris, who has been on trial for a week for murdering Henry D. Lawrence in 1890, were to be made in the County Court here to-day. The case against Harris rested largely on the confession of Albert Brown, who admitted that he was the accomplice in a murder for the purpose of robbery.

Brown to-day made another statement to the State's Attorney, pronouncing his story told in court a pure fabrication, and confessing that he and his father, the latter now dead, committed the deed, and that Harris had no part in nor knowledge of the crime.

The jury acquitted Harris. Brown's last confession will be investigated at once.

A Newark Man Persecuted.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Dr. M. H. C. Vail, formerly County Superintendent of Schools, former owner of a morning paper in this city, and at one time a power politically, is the object of persistent annoyances. The persecution has been kept up for years. Ten years ago his coachman, while walking from the barn to the house, was shot and killed. It was supposed at the time the bullet was intended for Dr. Vail. Several times the fences on his place have been defaced or wrecked, and last year some one dumped about a pound of paris green into his well. Some one last night wrecked about 100 feet of a handsome fence erected about the Vail place.

Fancy Cattle for New-Yorkers.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., April 15.—F. S. Peer of this village has returned from England and the Continent, bringing with him fifty-five head of the choicest Jersey and Guernsey cows to be found on the islands. Of the Guernseys, thirty-three head are for Gov. Morton, eight for A. Apgar of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New-York, two for William Mitchell of Harrisburg, Penn., and one for F. B. Buckley of Valley Falls, N. Y. Eight Jerseys were for William Rockefeller of New-York, and three Ayreshires go to G. Bell of Rome, N. Y. Mr. Peer was not limited in price, and purchased none but the finest cattle.

White House Easter Eggs Rolling.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The annual Easter Monday egg-rolling festival attracted about 5,000 small children, and nearly as many grown persons, to the White House grounds this morning, in spite of the raw and threatening weather and damp, cold ground. The Marine Band, which usually plays popular melodies on this occasion, was absent on a tour of the Southern States, and the customary sports and games were not prolonged as late as usual. Soon after noon the crowds began to thin out materially, their departure hastened by an impending storm.

M'LAUGHLIN ON TRIAL

Only One Juror Obtained to Hear the Inspector's Case.

ALL TALESMEN CLOSELY QUESTIONED

It May Take a Week Before the Trial on the Charges of Bribery and Extortion Can Be Pressed Forward.

One juror was the result of the efforts made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to procure a jury for the trial of Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who is under indictment for bribery and extortion while he was Captain of the Old Slip Police Station.

The court over which Justice Barrett presided was in session from 10:30 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., with an hour's intermission, and so searhing and rigid was the examination of the talesmen that only thirteen were examined during the day. Three were accepted, but before the court adjourned two were challenged peremptorily, one by the prosecution and the other by the defense, so that at the close of the court proceedings there was a solitary juror in the box.

The proceedings on behalf of the people were conducted by District Attorney Fellows and ex-Surrogate Rollins. The accused Inspector was represented by Col. E. C. James, Abraham I. Elkus, Frederick B. House, and E. M. Friend, and, as he sat beside his counsel, dressed with great neatness, he did not appear in the least perturbed.

The indictment on which the Inspector will be tried was found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, and charges him with having, on Nov. 21, 1891, accepted $50 from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., a dealer in second-hand building materials, who was engaged in tearing down a building in the First Precinct, to stop interference in violating corporation ordinances while so engaged.

A panel of 150 talesmen was summoned on Wednesday last, and an additional panel of 250 talesmen was drawn on Friday, from which the jury to try the indicted is to be selected.

Terence McCasker, a real estate agent of 158 East Eighty-fifth Street, was the first talesman called. His examination by the counsel for the people was brief. He swore that he did not know the defendant, nor was he aware of the charge against him, and also that he knew no police officers.

The defence opened their batteries by asking if he was connected or interested in the following churches or societies: The Madison Square Church, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the Society for Ethical Culture, the University Settlement, the City Vigilance League, the Christian Temperance Society, the American Sabbath Union, the New-York Sabbath Commission, the National League for the Promotion of Social Purity, the Social Purity League, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Next he was asked whether he knew Dr. Parkhurst or Frank Moss or Senator Lexow or Recorder Goff or any of the detectives in the service of the Parkhurst society or any member of the Extraordinary Grand Jury; whether he was a member of any Good Government club or the Dutch Reformed Church or the American Protective Association or the Tenement House Reform Association, and whether he knew Capt. Creeden or Capt. Schmittberger or any other police officer who had given testimony for the State against his associates. The talesman, having answered all the questions in the negative, was asked whether, if the defendant failed to avail himself of the privilege of going on the stand in his own behalf, he would allow that fact to prejudice him against him. McCosker said that the failure of the defendant to testify in his own behalf certainly would create a prejudice in his mind against him, and he was therefore excused.

Several other talesmen were called and examined. They were all asked the long series of questions prepared by the defense and they were excused for bias.

Philip Schneider, a young man, who keeps a dry goods store at 1,213 Union Avenue, was the first juror accepted. He answered all the questions of the prosecution and the defense satisfactorily. He made the startling statement in the course of his examination that after he had been summoned as a talesman a stranger came into his store and asked him if he had any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Inspector McLaughlin, and he replied that he had not. He did not know who his questioner was, but the man said he came from the Good Government Club. Despite this statement, the talesman was accepted, and took the first seat in the box.

Benjamin F. De Grusche, a restaurant keeper, was rejected because he said that he would not accept the law from the Judge.

Elbridge C. Sewell, cashier and bookkeeper at 75 Fifth Avenue, was accepted, and took the second seat, and Morris H. Hurley of 261 Broadway, agent in this city for the Midland Railway Company of England, took the third seat in the box.

James Cusick was excused because he has relatives on the police force, and Thomas F. Brogan, a brother of ex-Police Captain John J. Brogan, was excused because of his large acquaintance among the superior officers of the Police Department.

Before any more talesmen were called, District Attorney Fellows peremptorily challenged Juror No. 3, Morris H. Hurley, and the defense followed suit by challenging Juror No. 2, E. C. Sewell. This left Philip Schneider alone in the box, and he was then sworn, and the court adjourned until this morning.

The solitary juror was placed in charge of Court Officers Lynch and Kane, and was taken by them to the Broadway Central Hotel, where they passed the night.

Judging by the proceedings yesterday, it may be a week before a jury is obtained.

Inspector McLaughlin was not restrained of his liberty, but left the courtroom with his counsel. The bail given for his appearance holds good, and his bondsman is responsible for his appearance in court.

Gilbert Makes a Partial Confession.

BOSTON, April 15.—Angus Gilbert, charged with the murder of eight-year-old Alice Sterling, of Dorchester, has confessed to the police that he buried the child's body in the cellar of the barn where it was found, but claims that he did not kill her. Gilbert says he found the body in the cellar Thursday morning, and, fearing he might be accused of murder, buried it. He claims that at the time the murder is supposed to have been committed his mind was a blank, and that he remembers nothing that occurred at that time.

Better Wages in Quinnebaug Valley.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., April 15.—Nearly all the mills in the Quinnebaug Valley have posted notices of an advance in wages to take effect April 22.

MRS. SCOTT'S SAD JOURNEY

She Started for Chicago Yesterday with the Body of Her Husband—Many Expressions of Sorrow.

The body of James W. Scott, publisher of The Chicago Times-Herald, who died suddenly at the Holland House, in this city, Sunday, was sent to Chicago yesterday afternoon. It was taken in a private car furnished by President Depew, on the North Shore Limited train, over the New-York Central and Michigan Central Railroads, leaving this city at 4:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Scott, Miss Hatch, J. Ambrose Butler of Buffalo, an old friend of Mr. Scott; William C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times, Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of The Times-Herald, and the New-York representatives of that paper, accompanied the body.

Mrs. Scott was nearly prostrated by the sudden death of her husband. Many friends called yesterday morning, among them Mrs. Melville E. Stone of Chicago, Mrs. F. W. Kelcey, and Mrs. William C. Bryant of Brooklyn. Many messages of sympathy were received from those who had known Mr. Scott in a business or social way. Among those who sent them were Henry Watterson, H. H. Kohlsaat, formerly publisher of The Chicago Inter-Ocean; E. H. Butler of The Buffalo Evening News, who is in Paris; C. W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Col. E. H. Woods of the Boston Herald, Victor F. Lawson of the Chicago News, and Major Moses P. Handy.

President Knapp of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association sent a telegram appointing William C. Bryant, J. Ambrose Butler, and Herbert Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle a committee to prepare resolutions of sympathy and to take charge of the funeral arrangements at Chicago.

The officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association adopted the following minute in memory of Mr. Scott, who was for six years President of the organization:

In the death of Mr. James W. Scott, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has lost its most valued member. He was for six years its President, and in that capacity, by deep devotion to duty, with a high sense of regard for the true aims of journalism, he aided in lifting the association to its present representative standard.

His journalistic intelligence, his happy good-fellowship, and his genuine friendship for his associates will live in our memory. With him personal business was a secondary proposition, and he had no regard for any interest that could not become of common benefit. Devoting, as he did, his best thought to the welfare of this association and to promoting the prosperity of its members, he leaves a place in our councils that must remain unfilled.

To his family and business associates on behalf of this association we extend our sincere sympathy.

CHARLES W. KNAPP, President.
J. AMBROSE BUTLER, Vice President.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Secretary.
HERBERT F. GUNNISON, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The body of James W. Scott will arrive at the Illinois Central Station to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock over the Michigan Central Railroad. H. H. Kohlsaat, the boyhood friend of Mr. Scott at Galena, Ill.; F. Willis Rice, who was associated with him in The National Hotel Reporter, and A. F. Hatch, his brother-in-law, accompanied by their wives, will meet the train bearing the body at a point outside this city.

At the station friends from the clubs and newspaper men will receive the body as individuals, and then disperse without any formality.

The time of the funeral has not been definitely fixed, as Mrs. Scott telegraphed from New-York that it was her wish not to have any arrangements made until she arrived here, but the obsequies will be held either Thursday or Friday.

The esteem generally felt for Mr. Scott was attested by the large gatherings of clubs and other organizations with which he was identified. The Fellowship, Union League, Press, Saddle and Cycle, and Chicago Athletic Clubs, and the Typographical Union eulogized their departed fellow-member and adopted resolutions of condolence and regret. At the funeral all these societies will be largely represented.

GALENA, Ill., April 15.—The people of Galena who regarded the late James W. Scott as a friend and benefactor, as well as a fellow townsman, gathered in mass meeting to-night to honor his memory by adopting resolutions and eulogizing his character.

WHEAT AND COTTON GO UP

Decrease in Wheat Supply and Desire to Surprise Liverpool the Causes.

Wheat and cotton made sharp advances in yesterday's market. The movement in wheat was based on a decrease in the visible supply by 2,216,000 bushels to 70,486,000, and by reports of damage to the Kansas crop. At one time prices exceeded Saturday's by 1⅝ cents per bushel. They were shaded slightly at the close. Sales reached 8,360,000 bushels, May closing at 61½ cents per bushel, and July at 62 cents.

Cotton advanced from 21 to 23 points, or nearly one-quarter of 1 cent per pound, on sales of 242,200 bales. No special cause was assigned for the advance beyond the operations of the bull pool, and the general disposition to give the Liverpool market a surprise when it shall reopen to-morrow after its Easter holiday. The important item for the day was that for the first time in two years the price for Gulf middling spot cotton passed 7 cents per pound. It closed at 7 1-16 cents.

FOR REARGUMENT BEFORE A FULL BENCH

Supreme Court Order in New-York's Suit Against the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Chief Justice Fuller announced in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day that the case of the State of New-York against the United States, appealed by both parties from a judgment by the Court of Claims, would be restored to the docket for reargument before a full bench. The case was argued only last week by Senator Hill for New-York and Assistant Attorney General E. B. Whitney for the United States.

The matter at issue is the sum of $131,000 paid by New-York as interest upon money borrowed in 1861 to enlist and equip thirty-eight regiments of volunteers. About $90,000 was paid to bondholders, and the remainder credited to the Canal Sinking Fund held by the State. The Court of Claims gave judgment for the amount paid to the bondholders, but denied the claim for the remained. Neither party was satisfied, and appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Los Angeles Flower Carnival.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 15.—Fine weather marked the opening day of the Flower Carnival, which will continue in this city for a week. The streets are beautifully decorated, and thousands of strangers are here to participate in the festivities. The citizens will rest from business except such as are incidental to the carnival. The crowning feature of the holiday will be the parade, in which every nationality in the city will take part. The buildings of the city are hidden in the festival colors, yellow, red, and green.

PEACE SIGNED IN JAPAN

Corea Is Independent and All the Conquests Are Retained.

PERMANENT CESSION OF FORMOSA

An Indemnity of One Hundred Million Dollars to be Paid by the Vanquished Empire.

AN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE

Territory East of the Liao River Remains in the Mikado's Power—Preliminary Reports and Rumors.

LONDON, April 16.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai says:

"Li Hung Chang's son-in-law telegraphs that the treaty of peace was signed in Shimonoseki to-day, April 16, and that the terms are:

"First, the independence of Corea; second, Japan's retention of the conquered places; third, Japan's retention of the territory east of the Liao River; fourth, permanent cession of Formosa; fifth, indemnity of $100,000,000; sixth, an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan."

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that Prince Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army and Navy, with a number of transports, escorted by three war ships, passed Shimonoseki yesterday, on his way to the seat of war. The Japanese Ministers at Shimonoseki signaled their farewells and good wishes to the Prince as the vessels passed.

Li Hung Chang is in constant communication by telegraph with Pekin.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—No credence is attached to the report which reaches here from Shanghai, by way of London, that the Chinese Emperor has issued a proclamation describing the Empire as finished and asserting his inability longer to govern it.

In well-informed circles the report is ridiculed as being too absurd to dignify with a denial. It is asserted, in the first place, that the Chinese Emperor could have no purpose in abdicating, and, in the second place, his mother, the Dowager Empress, would not permit him to retire if he desired.

The proclamation is believed here to be the work of the secret societies in the empire. These societies, it is said, are hostile to the Government, their aims and purposes being not dissimilar to those of the Nihilists in Russia.

If the proclamation be their work, it was probably written for the purpose of adding to the confusion in the empire, and to the embarrassment of the reigning powers. The whole story, however, is regarded as another Shanghai fabrication.

Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese Legation has received from Shimoneseki any confirmation of Japan's alleged twenty-four hours' ultimation, nor has any further news bearing upon the peace negotiations come to hand.

War news received by the way of Shanghai has proved almost uniformly untrustworthy.

China's reported delay in agreeing to the conditions of peace seems the more inexplicable in view of the fact that at the request of the Chinese envoy the Japanese Government materially modified some of its propositions. Just what these modifications were is still a State secret.

That they, as well as the conditions as a whole, were satisfactory to Li Hung Chang is not doubted, while it is equally true from official reports that Li Hung Chang secured better terms than would have been given to him but for the assault made by the assassin Koyama.

BOYCOTTING OF A POST OFFICE ALLEGED

Mail Taken by Railway Clerks at Hamburg, Penn., Thrown Away.

READING, Penn., April 15.—When the mail train arrived at Hamburg this morning several letters, properly stamped, were placed in the receptacle of the mail car. After the train left, these letters, it is alleged, were thrown out on the tracks by the mail messengers. The law requires that postal agents receive such letters en route.

It is said that the Post Office at Hamburg has been boycotted by several persons, and, as a result, Superintendent R. C. Jackson of New-York has ordered that mail matter offered the postal clerks be refused during the week ending April 20, by which time, it is thought, the alleged boycott will be ended.

Business men deny all knowledge of a boycott, saying that the letters were put on the train simply because it was more convenient, owing to the early closing of the mails.

Orphaned by Sad Fatalities.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 15.—Henry Peck of 124 Adams Street disappeared on March 7. Ten days ago his vest and coat were found on one of the coal docks, and it is believed that he committed suicide. Ever since his wife has frequented the dock where the garments were found. In the storm of last week she contracted a heavy cold, which developed into pneumonia, and last night she died. She leaves one child.

Orange's Heaviest Man Dead.

ORANGE, N. J., April 15.—George E. Seaman, the heaviest man in this city, died suddenly to-day. He weighed 445 pounds a few weeks ago, when he last weighed himself. He had been sick for two weeks, but was able to be about. Mr. Seaman was born in 1846. He served in the war and was a member of Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R., of this city.

To Discuss Charitable Work.

The State Charities Aid Association will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, Thursday, April 18, at 3 P. M. Bishop Potter will preside.

Addresses will be made by Jacob A. Riis, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Joseph H. Choate, Henry E. Howland, Carl Schurz, and James C. Carter.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE

A New Butler from New-York Departs from the Chilean Legation with a $10,000 Bauble.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A robbery was committed upon the Chilean Legation this evening by a newly-hired butler from New-York, a Chilean by birth.

The Minister had gone to the theatre, and left the house in charge of the butler and a maid servant.

During his absence the butler abstracted a diamond necklace valued at $10,000, and secured $60 in money. He then changed his clothing and disappeared.

ADMIRAL MEADE AT COLON

Accompanied by Assistant Secretary McAdoo He Visits the Governor—Exchange of Courtesies.

[Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.]

PANAMA, April 15.—Admiral Meade's squadron arrived at Colon this morning.

The Admiral and Assistant Secretary McAdoo at once took a special train and paid a visit to the Governor. The Governor returned the courtesy, and took with him a military band, which gave a concert in honor of the distinguished Americans.

The squadron will leave for Port Limon on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Admiral Meade reported by cable to the Navy Department to-day the arrival of his squadron at Colon on Sunday, having left Port au Prince on Thursday. The fleet will remain at Colon at least a week before sailing for Havana, where, according to the Admiral's itinerary, adopted when he sailed for the West Indies, he expected to spend from April 20 to 23. He will, however, be about ten days behind his schedule.

At Colon, the Admiral will receive the department's order, which was mailed on the 10th inst., to conduct the final forty-eight-hour trial of the Minneapolis, which is to take place during the cruise at any time after April 23, but certainly not later than May 7. It is expected that this trial will be made between Colon and Havana.

The cruiser Marblehead, which left Gibraltar a week ago under orders to guard Americans in Asia Minor, arrived at Beyroot this morning. It is presumed that the threatened uprising against the Christians has not materialized, as Capt. O'Neill merely reported his arrival.

The cruiser Yorktown, after a two weeks' stay at Nagasaki, renewing the protective paint just below her water line, which had been rubbed off by floating ice at Wei-Hai-Wei, and Chee-Foo, left that port this morning for Shanghai. She will probably ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang shortly.

TO DISPOSE OF THE PALISADES

Gov. Morton Appoints the Commissioners to Act for This State.

ALBANY, April 15.—Enoch C. Bell, Waldo G. Morse, and Martin Herrmance were appointed by Gov. Morton to-day as Commissioners of New-York State for the acquisition of the Palisades of the Hudson River by the United States.

Under Chapter 97, laws of this year, these Commissioners are to meet and confer with like Commissioners of the State of New-Jersey for the purpose of adopting such means as may be deemed necessary and expedient for the acquisition of the Palisades by the Federal Government, that they may be preserved and set apart as a reservation, or for the purposes of fortication. The Commissioners acting for New-York are to receive no compensation for service, but are to be allowed their actual disbursements for expenses, not exceeding the sum of $1,000, in the aggregate, which is appropriated.

UP THE HARBOR AFTER SUNDOWN

Agent Schwab Wants 9 o'Clock Set as a Limit for Passing Quarantine.

Gustav H. Schwab called on Collector Kilbreth yesterday and assured him of the entire approval by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of the Collector's plan for passing ships beyond Quarantine after sundown. He said that his company felt that an hour should be set as a limit to the privilege, and suggested 9 o'clock. Collector Kilbreth signified his assent to this view.

Plan to Circumvent Strikers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15.—A scheme of the Atlantic Mills management to circumvent the plans of the strikers was learned to-day. The owners of the mill knew a month or six weeks ago that a strike was to be made, and that their mill was to be singled out for the attack, so they sent a man to Europe to buy "gray cloth" in immense quantities. The cloth will begin to arrive at once, and this is declared to be the cause of the arrival at the mills to-day of twenty-four finishers and packers and four dye house hands.

Proposed Insurance Law in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 15.—Insurance men of Florida are alarmed about Senator Broom's insurance bill, which will come up in the Senate at Tallahassee Wednesday. Senator Hartridge of Duval has written a letter to a friend here, saying that the bill is likely to pass. The measure is intended to abolish the three-fourths clause in insurance policies, and compel the companies to pay the full amount of the risk.

Quiet Day at the Cincinnati Mines.

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, April 15.—Everything is quiet at the Cincinnati mines to-day. The miners finished their day's work without molestation by the threatened mob of strikers, and Sheriff Bray thinks he will be able to maintain order. The report that Adjt. Gen. Prime has arrived at Cincinnati is not true. He does not regard the situation as critical enough to demand any additional troops.

Vacation for Francis M. Scott.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott announced yesterday that he was going into the country for three or four days to recuperate after the attack of grip that he has been suffering from.

The Dawes Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Dawes Commission has been ordered to convene at McAllister, Indian Territory, on May 1 next, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes.

Postmaster at New-Dorp.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Thomas Smith was to-day appointed Postmaster at New-Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.

CRESCENT BICYCLES—SKY HIGH.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 55d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

HIS LETTER MOST TIMELY

President Cleveland's Utterance on Silver Meets with General Approval.

THE ISSUE CLEARLY DEFINED

Time that Active and United Work Be Begun by the Advocates of Sound Money.

OPINIONS OF LEADING BUSINESS MEN

"A Better Presentation Could Not Have Been Made," Mr. Schwab Says —Col. Trenholm's Approval.

President Cleveland's letter on silver to the Chicago sound-money advocates called forth general expressions of approval in this city yesterday. It was recognized as a most timely delivery, calculated to declare and define the issue which the people must now meet, and to give the right impulse to the educational work in progress on this subject.

Business men here have come to expect from the President strong utterances at important junctures in matters of public policy. His habit of saying the right thing when it should be said, has led me to expect it of him.

Comment yesterday on the tone and substance of the letter was that the President had shown himself, as usual, equal to the occasion.

Suggestions from the President for organized work will naturally stimulate what has been done in that direction. A good foundation for it was laid in the Winter, when The New York Times urged that sound-money clubs be formed for the purposes indicated by the President. The Reform Club, following this advice, undertook the preparation and issue of sound-money literature. Several excellent pamphlets have already been put out. Efforts toward the same end, but by different means, have been made by other agencies, with the view of massing mercantile influence througout the country in favor of sound money. It is yet early to report the progress of these efforts, but there is no doubt that they will be far reaching and effective. The organization of clubs for sound money, and the conversion of political associations into sound-money clubs, now that the campaign has been definitely opened, may be expected. It is felt that in such a cause promptness and vigor of action are demanded.

"The President's letter," said Gustav H. Schwab, "is a splendid document, in every way worthy of him. It states the case clearly and to the point. A better presentation could not have been made. It must appeal to the common sense of the people and accomplish much immediate good. I have no doubt that it will turn the silver movement wherever that movement may have made headway.

"The closing paragraph of the letter has in it the ring of battle. As the President says, it is silver monometallism that must be fought. Silver men are driven from cover by that declaration. The people will recognize and accept the issue as the President has stated it. Sound money education will be sought and furnished. The result cannot be in doubt. Silver monometallism will not be tolerated when the people shall be awakened to that danger. The President has sounded the alarm. It will spread over the land. We shall soon have an end to this form of financial fallacy."

Col. William L. Trenholm said: "President Cleveland, in his letter, expressed himself very clearly and very conclusively. His letter is opportune, and what he has said in it covers pretty much the entire ground on which sound-money men stand."

"What course would you advise sound-money men to pursue to bring the advocates of silver to a proper knowledge of the monetary situation?" Col. Trenholm was asked.

"I think," he replied, "the sound-money advocates have always been at a disadvantage as compared with the silver free-coiners, because the latter have always had a simple, definite, affirmative proposition to sustain, while the others have heretofore been content to stand almost wholly on the defensive against the propositions of the silver men, while conceding that present monetary and currency conditions are unsatisfactory and should be improved.

"The greater portion of the people of the United States feel the truth of this concession and its force, and they naturally ask themselves and each other, 'Why do not the sound-money men propose something for relieving what they admit to be a condition demanding relief?'

"Several partial answers have been made to this popular demand. Last year a plan of currency reform was put forward, commonly called the 'Baltimore plan,' but the sound-money men were not united in its support, and nothing came of it. Subsequently the Secretary of the Treasury suggested a plan which was heartily indorsed and earnestly advocated by the President in his annual message, and the Controller of the Currency about the same time submitted to Congress his annual report, containing a plan differing somewhat from that of the Secretary, but none of these seem to furnish enough standing room for all the advocates of sound money. At least, no one of them has ever been taken up as the objective point of united effort in the same way as the free coinage of silver has been taken up by the various subdivisions of the silver party.

"I think before a successful campaign in favor of sound money can be brought to a conclusion, it will be found necessary to satisfy the people either that our present monetary condition is well enough to be let alone or else that it can be improved otherwise than through the free coinage of silver, or even the establishment of what is understood by the term international bimetallism.

"In the various unsuccessful efforts that were made to retard the progress of the 'friends of silver' their opponents constantly called attention to the mischief that had been wrought, first, by the Bland law, and afterward by the Sherman law, and nearly every man now prominent among the advocates of sound money, from the President down, is on record as condemning our present mixed, not to say, incongruous currency.

"The advocates of the free coinage of silver have therefore quite an advantage when they proclaim that as a panacea for the evils which their opponents have pointed out; and it seems to me that the only adequate means of meeting the present con-

centration of flat money advocates, Populist, and silverites, is for the sound money men to devise some measure of partive legislation upon which they will all be content to stand, and for the enactment of which they will all pledge themselves to labor.

"Of course, in saying all this I do not wish to imply any misappreciation of the efforts of those who are now working so intelligently, so heartily, and, I believe, quite effectually, in disseminating among the people elementary information on financial subjects. The final appeal must be to the individual voters. I think the President is right in saying that the conflict is now on. Each voter should learn all that he can, in order that he may vote intelligently, and by his vote promote not only his own welfare, but that of the whole country."

Henry Hentz said; "The President's letter is most certainly a strong one. It was timely too. The country was in need of it at this particular moment.

"Few have an idea of the work that the free-silver-coinage men are doing. They have been active for a long time, while the sound-money men have hardly acted on the defensive. They have issued books filled with fallacies that are stated in such a way that, to the ignorant, they seem to be unanswerable. Their latest work, 'Coin's Financial School,' should be answered in a work written in the same didactic style in which it is written. The President's letter will bring before the advocates of sound money the necessity for aggressive action."

John De Witt Warner said: "The President's letter is most timely, and I believe it will be most effective. In calling notice as he does to the plunge to silver monometallism, toward which our free-silver friends are pushing us, he has so clearly defined the issues as to unite all who are sincerely in favor of sound currency.

"His plain, direct suggestions to our farmers and wage earners, respectively, are put in such clear and simple form that they will become household words.

"In especial the picture he draws of the laborer's wages shrinking in his hands while he is waiting to expend them is one that will be everywhere as much appreciated as it would be realized should the free-silver men have their way. And his call to instant action has come not a moment too soon to arouse us in the fool's paradise where we have too long slept.

"The Reform Club is working for sound money in every direction. It is placing the currency question before the people as fully as its limited present arrangements will permit, and will do even more in the future, as it has made arrangements that will enable it to further extend its work. It is issuing literature on the subject, and trying to educate the people to a proper apprehension of their danger. It has now some 300 local papers through which it issues 'broadside supplements,' and will have more in the future. It is trying to place sound-money ideas intelligently before the people, and that is what all who believe in sound money should do."

President Wright of the National Park Bank said: "The letter is a remarkably strong one. The last paragraph contains the gist of the whole matter. It expresses the situation exactly. The forces of safe currency are drawn in line of battle against those of silver monometallism, and the sooner all recognize that fact the better."

President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank said: "As I understand the President and his letter, he is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and is, as he always has been, in favor of maintaining gold payments. His position is undoubtedly sound, for silver cannot be rehabilitated by this country alone; other nations must join with us before it can be done. We should not undertake to use it again as full legal tender money."

President Williams of the Chemical National Bank said: "The situation is understood by the President, and his letter makes it understood by every one. He squarely faces the situation, and calls upon all advocates of sound money to do the same."

WAITED ON MAYOR SCHIEREN

The Committee Appointed by the Indignation Mass Meeting Against the Speed of Trolley Cars Speaks.

W. J. Maxwell, the Rev. Dr. Homer T. Wellman, A. G. Colder, David I, Rogers, A. A. Fisher, and Thomas Cochrane, the committee appointed at the indignation meeting at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last week, when a protest was made against the speed of trolley cars, called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday. The Mayor said that if the fender in use in Baltimore were applied to the cars in Brooklyn, the loss of life would be diminished. He also said:

"You can assure the people you represent that no man in Brooklyn is more deeply interested in this matter than I am. If those companies had shown any disposition to do what was right, there would not have been so much trouble. The President of one of the companies using the fender of which I spoke told me that last year the whole cost to the company from accidents, including lawyers' fees, was only $840, while the year previous it was nearly $40,000. If you hear of any fender or other device which will assist us, I will be pleased to hear from you. I have appointed Mr. Franklin Chief of Inspectors, and he will be one of the Common Council committee. His staff will be appointed this week, probably, and if you can make any suggestions he will receive and adopt them if they are of value."

Mayor Schieren was anxious to have a new ordinance enacted, and Alderman Hess, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, offered a resolution that a jingling bell be used while the trolley cars are in operation.

Alderman Walsh objected to it, as he said the noise would become a nuisance. The vote on the ordinance was 8 to 8, and it was declared lost.

Residents of Flatbush protested against the new trolley ordinance regarding the stopping of cars at street crossings. The protestants claimed they had to walk too far to get the cars. The matter was referred to the Railroad Committee.

A Young Woman Drowned.

PATERSON, N. J., April 15.—Orilla Struble, twenty years old, was drowned in the Pequanock River, above Bloomingdale, yesterday afternoon. Miss Struble was out gathering wild flowers, accompanied by two nieces, children of her sister, Mrs. David Philemour of Smith's Mills. She attempted to carry one of them, a girl of ten years, across the river by means of a narrow plank bridge. The weight of the two caused the bridge to give way and Miss Struble and the child were thrown into the water. The child on rising to the surface grasped a limb of a tree which hung into the water and clung to it until her sister summoned help. Miss Struble was carried into the middle of the stream and could not save herself. Her body was recovered.

Says the Jurors Are Bribed.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Judge Goggin found himself without a jury to try cases to-day, and in court denounced the County Commissioners for the manner in which they furnished the courts with jurors. He said he knew there should be numerous cases of bribery "right in this room." The indignant Judge added:

"The Commissioners might as well go to the Bridewell for their jurors. They gather in ex-convicts, as proved by the examination of men in my court. Men are put on the list only to provide them with jobs in violation of the law. The work of bribery is made easy by the character of such jurors."

JUST WHAT WAS NEEDED

The President's Letter Wakes Up the Honest-Money Men.

BOTH WARNING AND INSPIRATION

Men of Sound Financial Ideas See the Need of Prompt Action — Silverites Justly Disturbed.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The letter of the President to the Chicago business men who had invited him to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of a sound currency is regarded here as a timely warning to the advocates of honest money that the encroachments of the silver element need to be offset by strong conservative action. The silver advocates who have read this letter are much exercised, although they had been apprised of Mr. Cleveland's intentions to outline the position of the Administration, and ought to have known that he would not mince his words in dealing with such an important question.

Some of the silver men look upon the letter as indicating that the President will not take any action in line with the clause in the Sundry Civil bill relative to an international monetary conference. Senator Cockrell of Missouri, who is a pronounced friend of free coinage, is quoted to-night in a local paper as saying that he never had entertained any hope of an international agreement upon silver, and that he had been trying for the last two years to convince the people that such a thing as a conference was impossible. Mr. Cockrell evidently is desirous of emphasizing the fact that the adherents of free coinage need look for no aid from this Administration.

It is believed here that the President's letter will be of material assistance to the sound-money Democrats of Illinois who are now engaged in opposing the programme of the free-silver element of the Democratic State Committee of that State to commit the Illinois Democracy to free silver by a special convention on June 5. The sound-money element in the State is being canvassed, and everything possible is being done to prevent the wrecking of the party on the rocks of free silver coinage.

Some Illinois Democrats now in Washington say that the scheme is due primarily to the desire of Gov. Altgeld to advance his own interests. They regard him as willing to destroy his party in the State, if the nomination for the Presidency on a free-coinage platform shall be denied him. There is a strong sound-money element in Chicago, and its efforts will be directed to sending a solid delegation from that city to the proposed State Convention determined to defeat the project of the silver element.

Officers of the Treasury, who have read Mr. Cleveland's letter, say that it exposes the weakness of the arguments of the men who are trying to make the farmers of the West believe that the free coinage of silver would result in immediate and lasting prosperity. A few who discussed the question to-day with a correspondent for The New-York Times took the ground that perhaps it would be better to let the silver fever run its course than to attempt to check it. "The times unquestionably are improving," said one member of the Administration, "and if the improvement continues the free-coinage movement will necessarily get a set-back. There is nothing so harmful to a craze like this, which is now overrunning the West, as good times. It seems to me that, if the moneyed men of the East were to exert themselves in the interest of improved business conditions, the silverites would soon find their cause a hopeless one.

"This is a time, in my opinion, for bold action on the part of the capitalists of New York, Boston, and other money centres. There are plenty of projects on foot which, if given the necessary financial support, would lessen the money stringency very much. In the last year or two capital has been timid and much money is locked up which ought to be employed in starting the wheels of industry. A little more boldness on the part of our moneyed men would, in my opinion, work wonders at this critical time."

Another prominent Democrat said that President Cleveland's letter was well-timed and he believed it would mark the beginning of a well-balanced movement against the fallacies which the silver men are now trying to spread throughout the country. In this connection the work now being done by the Reform Club of New York is being commented on favorably. This club is sending out much literature bearing upon the currency question and taking other means of fostering sound-money sentiment. Many who indorse Mr. Cleveland's views say that the time has come for a campaign of education on the money question in order to check the movement for free silver. It is announced that several members of the Cabinet, in the next two or three months, will speak in several of the States on the silver question.

WELL RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

A General Feeling that the Letter Will Check the Free Coinage Movement.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The letter of President Cleveland on the money question has given immense satisfaction, not only to the gentlemen composing the committee to which it was addressed, but to the business interests of the city in general. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the sentiment in favor of sound money is the predominant one in this city and State. But it is always a quiet sentiment, which requires some strong excitement, such as the realization of an impending danger or the presence of an active evil to arouse it to expression. In this respect it is in marked contrast to the free silver sentiment, which invariably makes a noise out of all proportion to its dimensions.

President Cleveland's letter has had the effect of to-day bringing out a free expression of opinion from this sound money sentiment, and that expression in unqualified in approval of the President's views. Republicans and Democrats alike, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, commend Mr. Cleveland's utterance. Their unanimous opinion is that the letter is not only able and patriotic, but most timely. It is realized that unless halted, the free silver propaganda is likely to again demoralize the business of the country, by arousing the distrust of the whole commercial world through securing a sufficient force in politics to threaten the stability of the currency and destroy the nation's credit, so recently restored by the repeal of the Sherman law.

The President's letter was very generally discussed to-day on 'Change, and wherever business men met. The papers contain many interviews indorsing the sentiments of the letter, and predicting that it would arouse the friends of honest money to the necessity of organized aggressive effort to counteract the effect of the active agitation now in progress under the auspices of the free silver cabal.

Another effect of the letter is found in its bitter denunciation by the free coinage men. They denounce the President without stint, and appear to feel that their project has received a severe setback from the President's clear, emphatic statement of the situation. They seem to fear that, once the attention of the people is called to both sides of the question, they will realize the dangers involved in the triumph of their theories, dangers to which President Cleveland has so forcibly called attention.

Gov. Altgeld, who rarely misses an opportunity to make himself conspicuous, and ridiculous, has issued a characteristic tirade, full of personal abuse of President Cleveland, and couched in the language of the Anarchist and agitator. W. H. Harvey, for the Bimetallic Executive Committee, has addressed a "reply" to the President. It employs more elegant language than the Altgeld production, and is even more verbose. Its chief significances is found in the evidence which its appearance furnished that the free coinage men appreciate the damage done to their cause.

MR. HARVEY RESPONDS.

He Sets Forth the Bimetallic View of the President's Letter.

CHICAGO, April 15.—W. H. Harvey, Chairman of the Bimetallic Executive Committee, has prepared the following open letter to President Cleveland as an answer to the latter's letter to the Business Men's Committee:

In reply to your letter addressed to a Committee of Business Men of this city, we wish to say that the committee that called upon you and the persons who attached their names to the petition such committee presented did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of this city, who take a deep interest in the welfare of this Republic. They represented that class that owns money securities payable in money-fixed incomes.

We respectfully submit that your letter does not put the true merits of this controversy. You call the attention of farmers and wage earners to the fact that rising prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they purchase, but you neglect to say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonetization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers, and people generally have been doing business on a falling market, so that the time intervening between the purchase of their merchandise and raw material and placing it months afterward on the market has removed the margin they would otherwise make. This shrinkage in values, added to the ordinary risk and expense of business, has led to an ever increasing volume of debt—to a money-lending period—until it has increased, public and private, to about forty billion of dollars, or about two-thirds of the total value of all the property in the United States.

Money, and these debts payable in money, have been steadily increasing in exchangable value with the property of the people. A debt for $1,000 that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid ten years ago, now requires the farmer to give up 2,000 bushels of wheat, in exchange for these dollars with which to pay the same debt. The debts now in existence are principally old debts, or renewed or refunded debts, or new debts contracted to pay old debts, or debts which the people have been forced to contract, by reason of the continued decline in prices. The owners of products must now give up twice as much property to pay their taxes as in 1873. Seventeen thousand bushels of wheat would have paid the President's salary of $25,000 in 1873, and it now requires 100,000 bushels of wheat to pay your annual salary of $50,000. Taxes have been increased, as expressed in dollars, and have doubled and quadrupled, as measured in the property which the people surrender with which to pay them since 1873.

We have constantly pointed the people to the ever-increasing exchangable value of the creditor's dollar, and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of these creditors has dominated your Administration, and you insist on such a currency as they have established as a sound currency. It means the confiscation of the property of the people by the sale of property under mortgages, judgments, and executions. It means that fixed income will wipe out the interests of stockholders in our railways and corporations.

If it is an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficent number of dollars to pay their debts, and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again, it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and enhance the value of money by the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard. So that when you call the attention of the farmer and wage earner to the fact that rising prices will make him pay more for what he buys, you should at the same time call his attention to the fact that it would enable him to pay his debts and free him from a bondage in which he has been unjustly placed and again make him the owner of a home and a free and independent citizen. We might say further to him that rising prices cause money to seek investment, and would thus open up the channels of commerce and trade, and give employment to millions now idle. It is not more money we want to borrow, but to pay off what we already owe. The more we borrow the more we must pay, and the annaul interest on all our public and private debts is now more than the annual profits of business and production.

Where will it end?

Our forefathers fled from Europe and established a Government here that they might be free from the class legislation of those nations where the masses are hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rich, and few who control the lawmaking power of countries that we justly term plutocracies; and yet it is now being seriously insisted upon that we must adopt and continue the most pernicious class legislation that the monarchies of Europe have ever fastened upon their helpless people. By adopting their policy we have increased the demand for gold and its exchangeable value, and all money based thereon, with all other property. We have aided them in the adoption of a single metal for primary money that they can control and corner—that they have cornered—and forced you to go to them to get it at their own price, to sustain the credit of this great and resourceful nation. We submit that this policy should be abandoned and our mint again thrown open to silver, as it is now to gold, and our stock of primary money increased thereby.

The gentlemen who visited you and who petitioned you only represented one class of our people, and we respectfully submit that it was the intention of the founders of this Government that it was safer that all the people should do the thinking for it than that any one class should do it for them. Selfish interests predominate to promote selfish interest when one class does the thinking for all. Broad views, to justly promote the common welfare, can best be secured by a cansensus of views of all the people. We agree with you that it is a time for the people to reason together, and to that end we respectfully ask you that you make it possible for them to get printed copies of the act of 1792 on which our forefathers based our financial system, and all subsequent acts, together with the act of 1873, that reversed the former policy, and acts subsequent thereto, as well as all statistical and other information of an official nature at Washington bearing thereon. We but express your own opinion as President of the people when we say that all the people should have the opportunity to investigate and intelligently pass upon this question.

GOV. ALTGELD RAVES.

The Anarchist Illinois Executive Talks in His Usual Vein.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Gov. Altgeld to-day said in regard to President Cleveland's letter to Chicago business men:

If it had any other name than that of the President signed to it nobody would give it any attention; in fact, if I had signed such a document it would be ridiculed all over the country, for its weakness almost excites pity; but the letter is remarkable in this, that it is the first instance in the history of the Republic in which a President of the United States, after using all the powers of the Government, has, in addition, condescended to write for the newspapers, in order to serve his masters. For this letter was not only written for publication, but was intended to start a boom, and has been advertised for a week, in order to give it an audience. Other Presidents have been used as a convenience by class interests, but this is the first time in which a President's name has been dragged 800 miles outside of Washington City for that purpose.

After nominating Cleveland three times and electing him twice to the Presidency, the Standard Oil and Wall Street people got him to use all the powers of Government to further their schemes. The country has been astounded to see patronage used to coerce Congress into doing the bidding of the East, from striking down silver to the packing of the Supreme Court. In the meantime, the country has been going from bad to worse. With abundant crops and with the most industrious, intelligent, and enterprising people to be found on earth, we are in a paralyzed condition, brought on by no natural cause, but by the arbitrary acts of a number of Governments of the world controlled by the influences of the salaried classes and of the bondholding classes of Europe and America. These wanted to make all property and commodities cheap and money dear, and they have succeeded.

The reason is that the purchasing power of the producing classes has been destroyed, while all the debts, taxes, and other fixed charges remain the same. It takes all the people can get together to meet the fixed charges. Consequently, labor is idle and the great producing classes are in distress, and they are finding out the cause. They have learned that the so-called honest dollar is the most dishonest dollar ever in demand, for it compels the debtor to pay twice as much property to pay his debts as would have been necessary at the time that the debt was created.

Now, does the President's letter offer a remedy for these people? None. They have been bled until they cannot stand up, and he simply tells them to be content. They know that until they get more blood they cannot do more business. They have submitted to this ruinous policy long enough, and demand a change. The Eastern manipulators see this, and in order to keep their grip on the Government are arranging to again delude the people. For this purpose they are going to start a boom, and it was the Western people who were to be duped. It was decided to start the boom in Chicago, and in order to draw the crowd, they concluded to take the President out, but before they got him there the atmosphere became chilly, and they had to give this up; then they did the next best thing, they got him to write a letter for publication. It has come, and the boomlet that will be born of this will be such a little one that it will not reflect on the virtue o fits mother.

MR. BLAND ON THE LETTER.

The Champion of Silver Makes an Attack on the President.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Ex-Congressman Richard P. Bland was interviewed to-day relative to the letter of President Cleveland to the Chicago committee. Mr. Bland said:

"Mr. Cleveland says the line of battle is drawn between the friends of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. Mr. Cleveland, unfortunately for himself, his party, and his country, from the beginning of his Administration, drew the line sharply between the friends of bimetallism and gold monometallism. In doing so he has forced upon the country a state of affairs that is intolerable to the masses of our people. Sound money and safe currency, &c., is but a twaddle of words. We all know that the goldites use these phrases to escape the unpopularity and utter disgust of the people with the single gold standard. Bimetallism—this is the coinage of gold and silver—always gave to the people sound and safe money and consequent prosperity.

"Gold monometallism is a stench in the nostrils of the plain people. The gold standard may do for the bondholders and the bankers, but the sufferings of the industrial masses consequent from silver demonetization will not be endured longer without a struggle, the like of which this country has not seen since the late civil war.

"Mr. Cleveland says if the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active.

"Mr. Cleveland must remember that this crystallization and combination of the gold standard sentiment and methods has brought disaster to the people of all gold standard countries, and this policy is now ruining this country. It is this state of things that has made his Administration hateful to the masses of the American people.

"Mr. Cleveland suggests that the people are in an unfortunate condition. Certainly they are, and this condition was predicted to happen as a result of his unrelenting war on silver as money.

"His insinuations that the advocates of silver restoration are bent on wicked and unpatriotic purposes may do for those whose environments are such as to prevent them from seeing and knowing the utter poverty and distress that is prevailing among the masses of the people, but those who live in the midst of this distress and see daily that the people are suffering, will repel with scorn such insinuations. We believe the restoration of silver is necessary for the welfare of our country, and so believing, no abuse from sources, however high or arrogant, will deter us from our purpose."

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

TO SAVE DR. BUCHANAN'S LIFE

Judge Noah Brings an Appeal to the United States Supreme Court—Effort to Save Lambert Futile.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—J. J. Noah presented to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the application of counsel for Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the wife poisoner, for a writ of error and supersedeas to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York in the case wherein the petitioner is under sentence of death in the week beginning next Monday.

Judge Noah said that the defendant was without friends or money, and that counsel appeared in the case without fee or hope of reward, serving only under their obligation as attorneys of the State of New-York.

John D. Lindsay, Assistant District Attorney, said that the State had not been informed of the points raised by the petitoner's counsel, but in view of the fact that the sentence of death was to be executed next week, there was no desire to delay the case. If he could be advised early of petitioner's grounds for the application, he had no doubt, he said, that he could present to-morrow his response to them.

Chief Justice Fuller allowed the matter to go over until 12 o'clock to-morrow, when counsel will be heard briefly.

The petition prepared by the attorneys in behalf of Dr. Buchanan sets forth the following grounds for action by the Supreme Court:

1. That your petitioner is sought to be deprived of life without due process of law. 2. That he was not tried by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime was committed.

Your petitioner further alleges in support of his averments that, upon the trial of said case, one Paradise, one of the petit jurors impaneled therein, became mentally incapacitated, and was not in condition, mental or physical, to be consulted and was not consulted by his fellow-jurors while deliberating thereon; that by reason of his said mental and physical incapacity he was absent from the jury room for nearly three hours, separate and apart therefrom, and in company with a physician and another person then and there attending him; that others of the jury were allowed to separate and communicate with outside parties pending deliberations upon the verdict; that when finally called into court for the purpose of delivering the verdict of said jury, Paradise's mental and physical incapacity had not ceased, and he was still mentally and physically incapacitated from participating in and rendering his assent to the verdict of said jury, and that therefore said verdict was not rendered by a competent and impartial jury.

Theodore Lambert, the Camden County (N. J.) murderer, in whose behalf his attorney, John L. Sample, made such an unusual fight last Winter, will be hanged, the Supreme Court of the United States having to-day dismissed his appeal from the judgment of Judge Dallas refusing to issue a writ of habeas corpus, for want of jurisdiction.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, who stated that there was nothing in the proceedings of the State courts that warranted interference by the Federal courts; besides which, the appeal in such cases must come from the court while in open session and not from a Judge sitting in Chambers.

THE FUNERAL OF PROF. DANA

It Will Not Partake of a University Nature Owing to the Easter Holidays.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—Arrangements for the funeral of Prof. James Dwight Dana, the Yale scientist, were announced this noon. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday afternoon from his late residence, 24 Hillhouse Avenue. It will be probably conducted by President Timothy Dwight of Yale.

As Yale is closed for the Easter vacation the services will not partake of the university character, and practically no undergraduates will be present. There is talk of a memorial service in the college chapel later, but no definite plans have been made. Telegrams of condolence from all parts of the country to the family of the dead professor are arriving. The late Prof. Dana was the best known living Yale professor, his acquaintance with Yale graduates of the last fifty years being even more intimate than that of President Dwight.

Deputy Sheriff Casey Fined.

Ira Leo Bamberger moved in the Surrogates Court, to have Sheriff Buttling and Deputy Sheriff Casey punished for contempt of court, in regard to the settlement of the accounts of Simon Wrynn, executor of John J. Lafferty's estate. The claim was made that the Sheriff had illegally exacted a fee of $4, and that Deputy Sheriff Casey had accepted $25 from Wrynn to secure immunity from arrest.

Surrogate Abbott, who has had the matter before him, finds that the Sheriff was not in contempt, as he personally knew nothing of the matter, and he finds that it was not proved that Deputy Sheriff Casey took the $25. It was shown, however, that he neglected to make an arrest for many weeks, and for this offense Surrogate Abbott found him guilty of contempt and fined him $50.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOLS

Good Government Club E Deals with the Problem.

INTERESTING REPORT BY MR. KATZ

Recommendations for Adding to the Usefulness of Male Evening Schools—Some Evils of the Present System.

The members of Good Government Club E have been making an investigation of the public schools in the lower part of New-York. J. Augustus Johnson, President of the club, has been one of the most active of the investigators, and associated with him in the work has been Mark J. Kätz and others.

The first results of this investigation were made public last night at a meeting of the club at 145 East Eighteenth Street. Mr. Kätz made a special report on male evening schools.

In introducing the subject of the evening's discussion, which was "The Public-School System," President Johnson spoke of the changed outlook in school matters.

"Since this wave of civic reform has swept over the city," he said, "nearly every one feels disposed to look into the administration of our public institutions. It is that feeling of duty, as well as our own choice, that has led our club to look into the condition and management of our public schools. We have seen good schools, and yet, alas, we have seen schools that are a shame and disgrace on the name of New-York. One such school we saw today in Allen Street. The smoke of elevated trains poured into the front windows, and in the rear were tall tenements. The cobblestone pavement in the street added to the noise. But, fortunately, the day of such abuses is passing away. Mayor Strong has reformed the Board of Education.

"We need more schools. It is admitted that 12,000 applications for seats were refused last September. On the other hand, it is claimed by a Commissioner of the Board that there are 35,000 vacant sittings in existing schools. I think the trouble is largely due to the fact that schools are badly situated, there being large areas without any facilities. The Boards of School Trustees are being purified. We have got Mrs. Rainsford on the Board of School Trustees in this ward, and I understand the name of another lady is under consideration as a Trustee in the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. Kätz, who enjoys the double advantage of having been at first a student and afterward a teacher in the evening schools, covered the entire subject of male evening schools in his report, pointing out the evils of existing conditions and suggesting the remedies therefor.

The report described the present plan of the evening schools, of which there are two classes—the evening high school and the senior and junior evening schools. The former is intended to supplement the grammar schools, the second class is designated as a substitute for the day schools. In the senior and junior schools, the usual studies of arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, &c., are pursued concurrently in the same class, presided over by the same instructor, the various classes being graded. In the evening high schools, however, the studies are specialized; each instructor has his own particular subject, and teaches only in that subject, so that the student is confined in his choice to two branches of study. The junior evening schools are for younger students, and the senior evening schools for the older students, so as to avoid the inconvenience and discomfort of having a man of forty-five years sitting at the same desk, pursuing the same study, under the same instructor, with a boy of thirteen years of age.

The junior and senior schools are attended principally by children of the poorer classes, while the children of the middle class, and even of the well-to-do predominate in the high schools.

The school term of the junior and senior schools is confined to 90 nights of two hours each, the session beginning at 7:30 and lasting until 9:30, while the school term of the high schools is somewhat longer, being 120 nights of two hours each, the sessions beginning and ending one-half an hour earlier, to wit.: from 7 to 9. The term in both cases usually begins the first Monday in October.

The report of Mr. Kätz first takes up the varying length of the terms in these two classes of evening schools. It is suggested that the terms be equalized. On this point it is said:

The object of the junior and senior schools being to "substitute" the work of the public schools, it would seem that even 120 nights of 2 hours each (240 hours) would be little enough time toward accomplishing what the day schools accomplish in a period of about 200 days of 5 hours each, (1,000 hours.)

Yet there seems to be a discrimination against the junior and senior schools to the extent of one full month, simply, as I am given to understand, on the score of expense.

The average cost per scholar in the ward evening school is but $9.48, and the salaries and other necessary expenses for running the schools thirty days longer, in order to equalize terms, would involve an expenditure equal to but $3 per scholar.

In other words, the average cost per scholar would be but $12.50, being even less than the average cost per scholar in the primary schools, which is $16.50, exclusive of the special studies, and less than half the average per scholar in the grammar schools, which is $30.28, exclusive of special studies.

Taking these figures as a basis, there should be no hesitation in appropriating the necessary sum for the ensuing year to equalize the terms of the ward and high schools to 120 nights. The term of 120 nights for both classes of schools seems to be about right, considering the great strain involved as to pupils and instructors, both being necessarily employed during the day.

Mr. Kätz called attention to the early hour—7 o'clock—at which the evening schools are opened, and says that very much better results would be reached, in point of attendance, by opening the schools at a later hour. On this point he says:

Opening the schools at 7 o'clock inconveniences a large number. I have had students in my classes who have told me that they had to remain at work in down-town offices or factories until 6 o'clock, and sometimes even later, and in order to reach the classroom at 7 o'clock it was necessary for them to take supper away from their homes, involving, as it does, extra expense.

In fact, I have known of several cases where students, by reason of the limited time between their release from office or shop duties and the opening of the schools, have come direct to the classroom from work without partaking of any meal whatever. In such cases they preferred, rather than dispense with the first hour's study, to wait until after school hours and then go to their homes to partake of a cold supper, instead of the warm substantial dinner which their day's labor surely entitled them to.

One effect of this by-law of the Board of Education is that some of the pupils dispense with the first hour's study altogether, or else come into the classroom after the class has somewhat advanced in the lesson for the evening.

The registers of the High School in West Thirtieth Street and the High School in East Sixty-third Street will show many pupils as residing in Harlem. These pupils would no doubt prefer to attend the Harlem High School, but are prevented from so doing by reason of the early hour of opening.

I submit that the by-law of the Board of Education in this respect should be changed. No question of appropriation of money would be involved in such a change.

The distances separating the various grades of evening schools, Mr. Kätz says are too great. For instance, on the east side, there is no junior school for males between Twenty-third Street and Harlem, and no senior school between Houston Street and Seventy-fifth Street, a distance in each case of several miles. Three high schools are provided for the young men on the east side, while only one is provided for the west side, a territory of some eighteen miles, from the Battery to the city limits.

The consolidation of the junior and senior schools is recommended. This would help to shorten the distances between the schools. He says:

The restriction as to age should be maintained so as to restrain parents from taking their children from the day schools at too early an age for physical labor, and then relying upon the evening schools as a means of their obtaining the rudiments of an education.

The distances between the schools could and should be shortened by consolidating the junior and senior schools, preserving, if advisable, the present system of separating the men and boys, as far as possible, it being claimed, as hereinbefore set forth, that the men do not like to be associated in studies with boys.

The corps of instructors, Mr. Kätz states in his report, is insufficient, and he suggests that the difficulty would be largely overcome by changing the ratio of pupils to teachers from thirty to twenty. He continues:

Some 36,000 pupils register annually at the evening schools, and yet the average daily attendance is but 14,000, as will appear more in detail from the appendix attached to this report.

The problem here presented is, why should there be so great a falling off as 22,000 in the evening schools, in view of the fact that in the day schools, taking City Superintendent Jasper's figures, out of a total registration of 177,348 on Feb. 11, 1895, there was a falling off of only 13,497.

The result of my investigations as a member of your committee, as well as my former experience as an instructor in the evening schools, leads me to attribute this enormous difference between the registration and average attendance, first, to the fact that many pupils are obliged, in order to attend evening schools, to travel long distances on cold Winter nights; second, to the long midwinter vacation to be referred to more fully hereinafter, and, third, to the fact that the instructors are obliged to teach to very large classes, in several instances numbering from 75 to 90 pupils.

The main difficulty lies in the fact that the schools are provided with teachers for each ensuing term at the rate of one for every thirty pupils in average attendance during the preceding term of the evening school held in the same building.

The system would undoubtedly increase in efficiency, I think, if the number of instructors to be appointed for the ensuing term were based on the ratio of one for every twenty pupils in average attendance during the preceding term.

A change is recommended in the method of appointing teachers. They should be appointed, if there is abundant proof that they are competent, for an indefinite period. On this point, Mr. Katz says:

As it is now, the Board of Education adopts the penurious policy of cutting off a teacher before the expiration of the term, simply because the attendance of his class, through no fault of his own, falls below a certain average; this is a principle which cannot be too strongly condemned, because a teacher may be thoroughly competent, and yet, owing to the fact stated, he may be dismissed without any ceremony.

This injustice was brought forcibly to my notice in two instances. An instructor in bookkeeping in one of the senior schools, identified with the evening school system for the last twenty-five years, was discontinued within five nights of the end of the term because of the question of attendance; yet he was an expert accountant, exceptionally well qualified to teach the subject of bookkeeping. His average attendance was about sixteen to eighteen pupils each hour, seven below the requisite average, and so pursuant to the by-law of the board he was suspended for the term.

The appointment of the evening school instructors should be on the same basis as the day school teachers, that is to say, during good behavior.

If this reform cannot be effected, then justice and reason dictate that the appointments be made immediately at the close of the session, so that instructors may know the fate in store for them as to the next school term, and make their arrangements accordingly.

One thing especially recommended is increasing the salaries of the principals and instructors, the minimum salary for instructors to be $5 per night. These salaries have been recently reduced.

It is recommended that the supervision of the evening schools be put in the hands of Superintendents having more than a superficial knowledge of the subjects which they examine in, and that more liberal provision be made for the supplies of the evening school, and that there should be better equipments for the classes in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. The Christmas vacation should be shortened to one week. The study of elementary mechanics should be added to the course in the evening high schools.

Mr. Katz urges the importance of female evening high schools. He urged, also, the advisability of advertising all the evening schools liberally, at the expense of the Board of Education. Under the present system some of the principals and instructors advertise their schools at their own expense, in order that their classes may not fall below the limit, and thereby cause their suspension.

School Commissioner Charles H. Hubbell spoke in favor of the Pavey bill, putting the appointment of teachers in the hands of a special body of experts, to be known as Assistant Superintendents. He advocated all of the school reforms suggested by the Committee of Seventy and the Good Government Clubs.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS and a careful microscopical examination of the urine, is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, and bladder. These aids make it possible to treat such diseases successfully at a distance, without personal examination of the patient. Thus Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Dropsy and many other maladies are successfully treated and cured without personal consultation with the physician.

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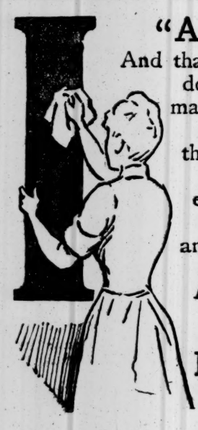

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18 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

MAYOR STRONG APPOINTS

J. P. Faure and R. J. Wright Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

DR. SIMMONS AND MR. SHEEHY OUT

The Board Left Without a Physician as One of Its Members—Believed President Porter Will Retain His Place.

Mayor Strong yesterday began the work of reorganizing the Department of Charities and Correction by appointing Robert J. Wright to succeed Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy and John P. Faure to succeed Dr. Charles E. Simmons. Mr. Wright is a Republican, and Mr. Faure is classed as an Anti-Tammany Democrat.

Like most of the Mayor's appointments, they surprised the politicians. Messrs. Faure and Wright went directly to the department's office, at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, and took charge, after they had been sworn in.

There is a general opinion that the only remaining member of the old board, President Henry H. Porter, will be retained in office. He is a relative of Col. George Bliss, who is the Republican leader of the Eleventh Assembly District. Mr. Porter has

John P. Faure.
Succeeds Dr. C. E. Simmons as Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

had a powerful backing for retention in office under the new administration. When his first term expired, in 1893, it was thought that Tammany influences would operate against his reappointment, but he was indorsed by Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, Col. George Bliss, and many others, and Mayor Gilroy reappointed him.

Those who supposed that the Mayor would wait action on the Pavey bill, dividing the Department of Charities and Correction into two departments, before making any appointments to the Department of Charities and Correction were mistaken. If the Pavey bill finally becomes a law, it may be that Mr. Faure will be made the head of one department and Mr. Wright of the other.

The department is now left without a physician as one of the Commissioners. This fact caused considerable comment yesterday. It was pointed out that, especially in connection with the part of the work having to do with charities, there were great advantages in having a well-equipped physician as one of the heads.

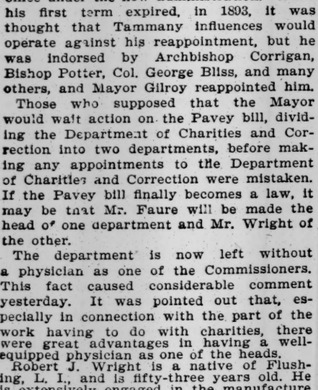
Robert J. Wright is a native of Flushing, L. I., and is fifty-three years old. He is extensively engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers at 417 East Forty-sixth Street and at One Hundred and Fifth Street and East River. He lives at 450 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, and is a Brookfield Republican. He is a member of the Harlem Republican Club, the Legion of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and the Order of Chosen Friends. He is a Director both in the Dry Dock Savings Bank and the Murray Hill Bank, and he is a Trustee in the North River Bridge Company. He was recommended for the appointment by a large number of business men and by all the Republican members of the Assembly.

John P. Faure is under forty years old, and rendered distinguished services to the cause of municipal reform as the Secretary of the Committee of Seventy. He has been active in charitable work for years, and is Chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee of St. John's Guild. He is Secretary of the guild, of which Mayor Strong is Treasurer. Mr. Faure is also Chairman of the Board of School Trustees in the Ninth Ward. He is a member of the Committee of Seventy's Committee on Baths and Lavatories, the report of which recently attracted wide attention.

Mr. Faure is in the dry goods business, at 70 Worth Street, where he is manager of the wholesale dry goods house of Scott Brothers.

Mr. Sheehy's term would have expired on May 1, and Mr. Wright, who has been appointed to succeed him, will probably be appointed on that day. Dr. Simmons's term would have expired May 1, 1897. Mr. Faure succeeds him.

As predicted, Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Miss Ellen Collins a School Inspector of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. She is the first female School Inspector ever appointed, and her selection



Robert J. Wright.
Succeeds E. C. Sheehy as Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

verifies what has already been said about the Mayor's desire to interest women officially in school work. Miss Collins has had long experience in relief and sanitary work in the tenement-house districts. She is a member of the Harvard Annex Committee, and was active in the Sanitary Commission during the war. She succeeds J. G. Janeway as School Inspector. Mr. Janeway resigned.

Another appointment made yesterday by Mayor Strong was that of Charles B. Jessup of 400 West Fifty-seventh Street to be an examiner in the Civil Service Board at a salary of $10 a day when actually at work. Mr. Jessup is a lawyer and a Republican.

The Mayor also appointed Joseph Howland of 254 Bowery a City Marshal in the Second Judicial District Court, to succeed Michael J. McLaughlin, Tammany, removed. Mr. Howland is Financial Secretary of the McKinley Republican Club in the Seventh Assembly District, and is an anti-Platt man. His appointment was recommended by Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and Cornelius N. Bliss.

In the Department of Public Works Mr. Brookfield appointed Thomas J. Ambrose Assistant Cashier in the Water Register's office to succeed John J. Moore. The salary was reduced from $1,800 to $1,500. Mr. Ambrose is a son of John W. Ambrose of Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn. Charles E. Finn was appointed a clerk in the Water Register's office from the civil service list.

Gen. R. M. Stevenson Prostrated.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Gen. R. M. Stevenson, Vice President and Business Manager of The Pueblo Chieftian, who was on his way East for treatment for nervous disorder, was prostrated on the train, so that he was unable to proceed. Friends took him to a hotel, and his death before morning is expected.

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and

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"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

CONVICT DAVIS CAUGHT

Train Robber Perry the Only One of the Gang that Escaped Now Free—Had Just Left Davis.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, N. Y., April 15.—Frank Davis, one of the five convicts who escaped from the Matteawan Asylum last Wednesday night, was captured at Wappinger's Falls this afternoon by Attendants Charles Lucy, Thomas McDonald, William Russell, and Charles Machin, on what is known as the Ransom farm, owned by Charles P. Angell of Poughkeepsie.

Davis was taken to New-Hamburg station, thence to the asylum. On reaching that place he was immediately taken to a cell in the main building and a change of clothing put on him. Dr. Allison made an effort to get a statement from the prisoner, but he refused to talk, and would answer no questions whatever. When he was brought into the institution he had on the asylum shirt and gray trousers, two coats and a pair of rubber boots.

Dr. Allison and the authorities at the asylum are positive that Perry is in the vicinity of Hughsonville, and will again be in their custody within twenty-four hours.

There is no doubt that the robbery of the Abbott residence was the indirect cause of Davis's capture, as it was this announcement which caused Dr. Allison to call his men in from other quarters and dispatch them to Hughsonville and vicinity.

The people of Hughsonville and Wappinger's Falls are greatly excited over the possibility that Perry is still in that neighborhood. With the exception of a few attendants, the search has been given up for the night by the officers in that vicinity, and a vigorous and more complete search will be made to-morrow.

THINK THEY HAVE PERRY.

Sing Sing Police Arrest a Man Who Resembles the Fugitive.

SING SING, N. Y., April 15.—Chief of Police Youmans of this village to-night arrested a man whom he thinks may be Perry, the man who escaped from the State Criminal Asylum for the Insane. The man under arrest here has a round face, and has scars such as are mentioned in the printed description of Perry. He is about the weight and height of the fugitive.

The prisoner says he recently secured his discharge from a hospital in New-York, and to-day walked from Yonkers to this village. He is very nervous, and appears to be weak, either from sickness, as he says, or from exposure. He says his name is John Lehman, and that his home is in Philadelphia. He is fairly well dressed. He has 20 cents and a number of keys.

The story of the capture quickly spread in the village, and quite a crowd gathered at the station house. The prisoner will be examined in the morning by Detective Gore of the Hudson River Railroad and Officer McNeal of the prison.

The prisoner says he is twenty-four years old, but he looks older.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Jerome—Gilbert.

The marriage of Miss Anita Florence de Sassure Gilbert, daughter of the late Charles Thorpe Gilbert, to Lovell Hall Jerome took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, officiated.

The best man was William T. Jerome, a brother of the bridegroom. Miss Nanette D. Adams, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Barney and Miss Elizabeth G. Butler. The ushers were Richard S. Jerome, Norman E. Nichols, Daniel Nason, Henry Lathrop Gilbert, B. E. Bates, and Edward M. Kellog. The church was very beautifully decorated with Easter lilies.

After the church ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 35 West Fifty-eighth Street. Among those present were Mrs. Joseph Milbank, J. G. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Brewster, R. M. Combs, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. Abraham Nakeman, Mrs. J. E. Macdonald, Mrs. Capt. Armstrong, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Verdery, Miss Verdery, Dr. James B. Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. Swinyard.

Parker—Stewart.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Isabelle Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall Stewart, of 147 West Seventy-eighth Street, to Wilbur Fiske Parker of Meriden, Conn., was celebrated at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith of the First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, N. Y. The bridesmaids were Miss Jeanne Stewart, Miss Eleanor Stewart, Miss Anne Stewart, and Miss Lenora Woodward. The best man was Louis Parker of Meriden, Conn. The ushers were Robert Hibbard and Harry W. Hawley of this city, John Tredennick of Meriden, and Charles Smith of Bridgeport. A reception, from 4 o'clock until 7 o'clock, followed the ceremony.

Torrance—Meisel.

Miss Louise L. Meisel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Meisel, was married at Christ Church in Brooklyn yesterday to Kenneth Torrence. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Benedict, and Ernest Foster was the best man. The ushers were Thomas Beard of Chicago, Hosea Webster, Frederick Meisel, Charles Field, and the groom's two brothers, Alexander and Norman Torrance.

Phillips—Taintor.

Miss Alice Taintor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles E. Taintor, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents, 128 West Fifty-seventh Street, to A. Lawrence Phillips. A reception from 4 to 7 o'clock followed the ceremony.

Gaunt—Dickinson.

Miss Fannie Randolph Dickinson, daughter of the late A. G. Dickinson, and Dr. Thomas Townsend Gaunt were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Smith—Mead.

Miss Loretta Josephine Mead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mead of Monroe Place, Brooklyn, was married at her home yesterday to Prof. Herbert F. Smith of New-Haven, Conn.

Major Archibald B. Freeburn Dead.

Major Archibald B. Freeburn died at his home, 102 Wayne Street, Jersey City, yesterday, after a lingering illness, from Bright's disease. He had been confined to his home for eight months, and for the last week was unconscious, though he rallied slightly on Sunday afternoon.

Major Freeburn was a brother of Mrs. Thomas L. James of New-York, who died last week from pneumonia, resulting from a cold which she contracted while on a visit to her brother. Major Freeburn was born in Herkimer, N. Y., and was fifty-eight years old. He was an officer of the United States Army when the rebellion broke out, and was appointed to the command of a volunteer regiment. Previous to that he had taken an active part in several Indian uprisings at the West. At the end of the rebellion he resigned to take a place in the New-York Custom House, which he held for twenty years or more. He was always a stanch Republican. He leaves one son. The funeral services will take place on Thursday morning. The interment will probably be at Herkimer.

General Advance in Wages.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., April 15.—The Quinnebaug Company to-day posted notices in its mills announcing an advance in wages to take effect on the 22d. Notices were also posted in the Danielsonville and Williamsville Mills. Two thousand employes are benefited.

FEW LIABLE TO PENALTY

Returns by Most of Those Subject to the Income Tax.

FINAL CALLS ON DELINQUENTS TO-DAY

Collectors' Offices in This City and Brooklyn Besieged — Heavy Returns Through the Mails.

Competent authorities estimated at midnight last night that seven-eighths of the persons in this city and Brooklyn liable under the income tax law had made the necessary returns.

Those persons having incomes subject to a tax and who have not made returns to the Internal Revenue Collectors are now liable to a penalty of 50 per cent. The collectors will commence an inquisition to-day that will lead to the detection of those who have sought to evade the law.

Collector John A. Sullivan, of the Second District, in this city said yesterday:

The rush at Collector Sullivan's office continued to be great all day yesterday. The office remained open until midnight, but after 8 o'clock in the evening the business was not of very extraordinary dimensions. The doors were opened at 7:30 A. M., and from that early hour until after 6 o'clock in the evening there was a steady stream of people from the street door through the hall and up the marble staircase.

At times an individual whose income exceeded $4,000 a year found a line of men extending out into the corridor, and he preferred to join that line and bide his time rather than to hand in his return to the young man at the window. There were three such windows, and the clerks were kept busy. The exact number of those making returns could not be ascertained, but it was estimated as exceeding 3,000.

The returns by mail were exceptionally heavy. Deputy Collector Wendell took charge of them, and so large was the number that the task of opening and filing them kept him busy all day.

When asked what he proposed to do in the cases of persons and corporations liable to be taxed who had not made their returns, Collector Sullivan replied that he would have to assess wherever it was necessary. He did not expect much difficulty in making assessments, as most of the tax in his district would be paid by corporations and their liability would not be hard to establish.

The Collector said that people had sent notices to him to call upon them and take their statements. He assumed that this had been done for the purpose of establishing a test case for fighting the tax in the courts, but, of course, he had not done as requested, as it would be impossibility to visit all of the people liable to tax.

Asked what disposition he would make of returns received by mail this morning, the Collector said he was not prepared to say. It was his opinion that they should be accepted without penalty if they were mailed before midnight yesterday, but if the question should arise he should ask Commissioner Miller, in Washington, as to his duty in the matter. He hoped, however, that the only cases he would be called upon to deal with would be those of people who had purposely declined to make returns.

The scenes at Collector Sullivan's office were also enacted at the office of Collector Edward Grosse, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The crowd at all hours of the day was larger than heretofore, while the mail returns were enormous. Notwithstanding the fact that Collector Grosse has a large force of clerks at work, it was asserted that they were many thousands behind the returns filed. During the evening the clerks became rest and an opportunity to take luncheon, the crowd not being as great as was expected.

Much curiosity was manifested as to whether the Vanderbilts and Astors had made returns, but Collector Grosse absolutely refused to make any statement upon these matters. He, however, asserted that he had a rod in pickle for those people who had purposely declined to make returns, and that the full penalty imposed by law would be enforced in their cases.

While the office for the collection of internal revenue in the First District, comprising the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, was kept open in Brooklyn until midnight last night, the business transacted after 7 P. M. was small. Only about ten persons an hour filed their returns after 7 o'clock. The receipts by mail, however, continued to be large up to the hour of closing.

Acting Collector McKinney has not made up his mind what he will do with returns received in this morning's mail, but, pending instructions from Washington, he will probably accept those which bear a postmark not later than midnight.

So far as can be learned, Mrs. Hetty Green, reputed to be the richest woman in America, has not filed any return, although it may be among those received by mail, and not yet "briefed."

If it shall be found that Mrs. Green has made no return, it is probable that to-day Collector McKinney will put the machinery of the law in motion. Mrs. Green, it is understood, has a legal residence in the Hotel St. George, and, according to the attachés of the Collector's office, should make a return. It is thought that she may seek to evade the law on the ground that her husband is the proper person to fill out the return, and that neglect on his part to do so relieves her from responsibility.

It was estimated last night that from 1,000 to 1,200 Brooklyn people had failed to make returns. Their failure to do so will result in their being compelled to give up as a penalty an additional 50 per cent. on the amount of the tax to be paid in.

All the Collectors expressed themselves as gratified with the results so far achieved. While there have been a great many protests filed with the returns, on the whole, a greater percentage of those believed to be liable have made returns than were expected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Washington, Penn., April 15.—The Rev. Mr. Williams, the Greene County Methodist Protestant minister who was convicted at Waynesburg of a serious crime, has been sentenced to six months in the workhouse by Judge Mostrezat.

St. Paul, Minn., April 15.—As a result of sickness, Charles Weber, ex-Chief of Police, committed suicide this morning by firing a pistol ball into his head. Weber was for twenty years a prominent figure in local affairs.

Chicago, April 15.—Herman Gereau, 22 years of age, whose home was in New-York, fell from a third-story window at 99 Van Buren Street to-day, and was instantly killed.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The city's conscience fund to-day received $500 from an unknown source. The contribution is supposed to be on account of evaded taxes.

Washington, April 15.—Secretary Gresham will not, as reported, deliver an address at Galena, Ill., on Grant's birthday, April 27.

Pears'

Pears' is the only soap with neither fat nor alkali in it; it is the only soap that cleans the skin and keeps it alive. We want the living skin; we may as well have it clean.

POND'S EXTRACT

Impressed on the Memory

that Pond's Extract is without equal for relieving pain, and that no other remedy should be accepted as "just as good."

Accept nothing as "just as good." Look for our buff wrapper and yellow label.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., N. Y.

THE OBITUARY RECORD

Dr. John P. Blackmer.

Dr. John P. Blackmer, a well-known Prohibitionist and temperance worker, died in Springfield, Mass., last night, of pneumonia. He was especially prominent in Prohibition circles, and was a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1886 and 1888, and for Governor in 1889 and 1890.

About a year ago he aroused some excitement among temperance men by favoring a trial of the Norwegian license system, a step which led to his being forced to resign from the Chairmanship of the State Prohibition Committee.

Dr. Blackmer had served in both army an dnavy, entering the latter as a Surgeon. He was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, class of '54, and had practiced in Sandwich, N. H., and in Provincetown, Mass.

Charles H. Van Benthuysen.

Charles H. Van Benthuysen, senior member of the firm of Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, printers, of Albany, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday. He was born in Albany, June 1, 1842, and shortly after becoming of age entered the printing house firm that has always been known by the name of Van Benthuysen. He was a grandson of Obadiah Van Benthuysen, who in 1807 opened a printing office in Court Street, Albany. Obadiah was a son of Paulus Van Benthuysen, who went to Albany from the Town of Benthuysen prior to 1766. The deceased was the oldest son of the late Charles Van Benthuysen, and besides his printing business owned paper mills at Cohoes and Castleton. He was a member of a number of organizations, including the Holland Society.

Mosley S. Roberts.

Mosley S. Roberts, a well-known telegrapher, was stricken with paralysis on Friday, and died on Sunday at East Orange, N. J. Mr. Roberts entered the telegraph service in 1849 at Hartford, Conn., and at various times since was manager at Hartford, Jersey City, and New-York, and for many years he was the manager of the bookkeeping department of the Western Union Telegraph Company. At the time of his death he was connected with the Auditor's office of that company. Mr. Roberts was born on Christmas Day, 1819.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Richard Bowers Thurston died Sunday at Stamford, Conn. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1819. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1841, and afterward from the Bangor Seminary in 1846. His first charge was at Waterville, Me., where he remained until 1855. After that he had pastorates at Chicopee Falls and Waltham, Mass., and Fair Haven, Greenwich, and Stamford, Conn. He retired from the ministry in 1887. He was author of the resolution passed by the Jubilee Convention in Chicago in 1870 which led to the founding of the National Council of Congregational Ministers.

—The Rev. John Miller, who a year ago purchased the Remsen Avenue Church in New-Brunswick, N. J., and founded a church in accordance with his faith, died Sunday. He was eighty years old. He was a native of Princeton, and was graduated from that town's college and seminary. For many years he preached in the South. The cause of his death was an attack of grip. He was twice married. A wife and three daughters survive him.

—The Rev. Henry Rohland, who had been actively engaged in evangelical work in Northern Illinois for half a century, died in Freeport, Ill., yesterday. He was the oldest Minister of his Church in the State and one of the pioneers. He was Presiding Elder of the Evangelical Church in Illinois for many years.

—Enos R. Williams, a well-known contractor and builder, and a Prohibitionist of Cape May, N. J., died yesterday. He was fifty-three years old.

—George Childs, head of the wholesale grocery firm of George Childs & Sons of Montreal, died Sunday night. He was seventy years old.

—J. E. Wolfe, proprietor of The Daily Journal (German) of Terre Haute, Ind., died Sunday of heart disease. He was fifty years old.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, showers, high northerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, partly cloudy, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTE, fair, except showers near the coast in the morning, northerly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY, partly cloudy, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy, warmer in western portion, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, partly cloudy, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds, shifting to easterly. GEORGIA, cloudy, with showers in northwest portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, cloudy, southerly winds. ALABAMA, cloudy, with showers in northern portion, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers, cooler, high southwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, showers, cooler, increasing southwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, cooler, winds shifting to westerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers in eastern, fair in western, portion, much cooler, northwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, much cooler, winds shifting to westerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, cooler in central and western portions, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, rain, colder, increasing northeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness and rain by Tuesday night, easterly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness and rain by Tuesday night, warmer, easterly winds. OHIO, showers, warmer in northeast portion, easterly winds. KANSAS, showers, cooler in eastern, warmer in extreme western portion, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds. IOWA, showers, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, cooler, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, except nearly stationary temperature in extreme southeast portion, northerly winds. INDIANA, showers, easterly winds.

Signals are displayed at Corpus Christi, Galveston, Narragansett Section to Eastport. A storm of marked energy has moved southward over the Western States, and is central this morning over Southeast Kansas. The barometer continues low off the New-England coast. The barometer has risen rapidly over the Rocky Mountain region and in New-England. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the Western States, and has risen in the extreme Northwest; elsewhere the temperature changes have been slight. Rain has fallen generally in the Western States, and from Western New-York over New-England. Rain is indicated for the central valleys Tuesday, with a decided fall in temperature in the Southwest. Over the Eastern districts, fair weather will probably be followed Wednesday by rain. In the Northwestern districts the temperature will rise.

DEMOCRATS MUST UNITE

The Kings County Reform Democracy Sounds the Tocsin.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN BROOKLYN

Edward M. Shepard Indorses President Cleveland and Mayor Schieren — Resolutions Adopted.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County met in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, with Edward M. Shepard presiding, last night. There was a large attendance, and the remarks of Mr. Shepard were listened to with rapt attention.

Several times when he referred in complimentary terms to Mayor Schieren, his remarks were hissed, but he kept on, and when one of the delegates shouted, "Leave Schieren out," Mr. Shepard said that he would always speak his mind frankly. This was received with cheers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Shepard referred to the recent municipal election in Chicago, the overturn of bad government there, and the adoption of the civil service system by an overwhelming popular majority. He expressed his envy as a Democrat that the revolution in Chicago should have been led by a Republican rather than a Democratic candidate, and should have been opposed by a candidate nominally Democratic.

Mr. Shepard commended Mayor Schieren for his independent stand in the interests of the city against the infamous Charities Commissioners bill. He defended Mayor Schieren from the criticisms made upon him by the Legislative committee, and by others, for his behavior during the strike. Considering all the circumstances and the numerous embarrassments under which the Mayor labored, the Mayor had, in his opinion, acted wisely and firmly in the preservation of public order. The Legislative condemnation of the Mayor he regarded as merely part of the attack made by the Republican machine upon good Mayors, and notably upon Mayor Strong. He spoke of Mayor Strong in the highest terms, saying that he had become one of the foremost citizens of the State, and had earned the gratitude of every honest, right-thinking man. He praised him for his proper sense of political obligations, for his courage, as well as his political discrimination, in calling to public office citizens who had out of public office shown zeal and skill in public affairs, instead of seeking out men without political character or experience. Instead of postponing the inevitable struggle of every executive to secure the responsible freedom which those who elected him meant him to have, Mayor Strong had faced the battle at the outset of his term, so that the reform sentiment which had elected him was strengthened and exhilarated, rather than, as we have sometimes seen, pressed and disheartened.

He warmly commended Mayor Strong for directly making clear his real belief in the merit system of appointment and the abolition of favoritism by approving the regulations proposed by his Civil Service Commission for the registration of laborers, instead of waiting for that more convenient season for doing right which is paved with the good resolutions of Mayors.

The Lauterbach utterance about Mayor Strong, he said, was the most genuine and effective tribute to the Mayor and had turned the minds of many Republicans toward him as very fit material for the Governorship. Its basic conception of public life as a mere struggle for place, without regard to principle or public policy, or even party policy, should warn, even if it did not surprise, us.

Mr. Shepard, continuing, said:

Let us congratulate President Cleveland on the noble and courageous, (and so far, thank God, successful) battle he has waged to defend American credit and the honesty of American money. Although his battle for tariff reform has not as yet been fully successful, real headway has been made. The present profound depression of Democratic politics throughout the Nation has followed the refusal of other Democrats to respect his sound Democratic leadership.

It is clear that important work remains for us next Fall. The suggestion that any step be taken which looks to a fusion of our organization with the old Democratic organization has met with the unanimous rebuke of members. Many events since last election have made good citizens throughout the country regret their failure to then give us an ampler support. We have never yet in our brief life of only a year been as strong as we are to-day. That strength arises out of the respect we enjoy; it depends upon that respect. The primary and all important rule of our action in future must be to retain and increase that respect by thoroughly deserving it. We must in Brooklyn, next Fall, stand for good government and for nothing inconsistent with good government. If the old Democratic organization, adopting a self-denying ordinance, will then stand with us absolutely for the best for Brooklyn, we shall rejoice at a Democratic harmony of which no good citizen of any party need be afraid. We are glad to be told that such is their temper. We are glad to learn that the stupid and malignant rejection of one of Brooklyn's most honored citizens when named by the President for an important official post was made without their inspiration and to their regret. The President's past treatment of such matters gives us every reason to believe that in again filling this post, he will, as nearly as may be, continue Mr. Healy's upright and remarkably efficient administration.

"A political battle in November next, for Brooklyn's welfare on a high plane, by Democrats without division, would help to restore the Democratic name to confidence, so seriously impaired by the behavior of men calling themselves Democrats. We shall stand firmly on the ground of our Constitution, which pledges us in local matters to jealously make the interests of the community our first concern, and to set it above any imaginary obligation of a false political regularity. If the other Democratic organizations will join us in this endeavor, we shall sincerely and cordially rejoice. But as to their intentions we shall best know, indeed we can only know, when we see in September and October next what practically they propose to do. If they will not join us on this platfrom, then our true course is to keep our own rudder fixed, remembering that, although we cannot command, we may deserve success; and that when success is deserved, it is only a matter of persistence and time when to secure it."

Mr. Shepard's speech was loudly applauded, especially that part in which he made reference to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Healy.

John L. Durack then offered a resolution, preceded by the following remarks, which was unanimously adopted:

"Our county makes provision for the poor, the sick, and the insane. The responsibility of the administration of these public charities rests ultimately upon the people.

"The people act through three Commissioners, appointed by the Supervisor at Large, elected by the people with the intention that he so appoint. No graver duty rests upon any public officer than the selection of men of high character to care for the county wards. The inherent necessity of such character is obvious from scandals in that department within the memory of many of us.

"In the near future Kings County will be merged in the city, and the County Government will be abolished. The duty of appointing the Charities Commissioners will then naturally pass from the Supervisor at Large to the Mayor of the city, to whom the people rightly look for the appointment of the heads of departments.

"The present Board of Charities has the confidence of all the people, irrespective of party affiliations, and it is discharging its sacred trust ably and with fidelity.

"A bill is now before the Legislature, framed to abolish all that a watchful people has secured in the administration of the county charities. If the bill becomes a law, it will remove the present admirable board. The contemplated law will give the appointment of the new Commissioner, not, as at present, to the Supervisor at Large, but to a board of three, consisting of such Supervisor, the Sheriff, and the County Clerk. The last two officials were not elected with any such object in view.

"The real motive of the bill is manifest. It is to transfer the administration of the public charities to the control of partisan politics, and worse than partisan politics. It is to create for the county, as sole Commissioner, a vendor of Charities Department spoils, a plunderer of county moneys, and a despoiler of the poor and helpless, in the person of a Republican machine leader.

The Mayor of our city is, fortunately, an honest, high-minded citizen, and, though a Republican, cannot be manipulated by Republican spoilsmen. He is opposed to the bill, as are many of his Republican associates, both in and out of office, and they and public-spirited men of all parties condemn this attempt to hand over the administration of our hospitals and asylums to the brutal care of partisan politics.

It is, therefore, Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Kings County heartily applauds the attitude of our Mayor and of his many supporters in both parties in their opposition to such bill, and that it believes that all good citizens should unite to sustain the Mayor in his independent stand for good government, and that every citizen who loves the fair fame of this city and county should do all in his power to inform the Legislature and the Governor of the hateful character of the bill, in order that it may not find lodgment in our statute law."

H. B. Scharman, in referring to the manner in which Mr. Cleveland had handled the financial problems of this country, offered these resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Kings County tenders to President Cleveland its profound and hearty thanks for the manner in which he met the grave financial dangers in which the country has been involved, and for his wisdom and courage, which since his inauguration has been the best gift of the Democratic Party to the Nation.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will not endure any debasement of the currency; that the Democratic Party must at all times, in order to be faithful to itself, be faithful to the cause of the laboring masses of the country; that the great capitalists and the great creditor class now in chief measure hold obligations payable in gold; that their wages are payable in currency, gold or silver as the land shall make it; that their deposits in savings banks are payable in currency, and that to substitute for the present dollar, worth 100 cents in gold, a silver dollar, worth only 50 cents, would be to check and defraud the industrial masses of the United States, as well as to discredit and prostrate its great industrial operations; to take it out of the category of the great civilized nations of the world, and to place it in the category with India, Mexico, Japan, and China.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party should always, as in the days of Gallatin, the great Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, and in the days of Jackson, stand for hard money, for the best hard money, for an American dollar that should be the best dollar; that any abandonment of that principle would be an abandonment of Democracy, and that, in our opinion, Democratic leaders or bodies that propose any surrender to the monstrous proposition now made to cheapen and degrade the currency of this country, would, if they were to succeed, disrupt the Democratic Party.

The following resolution was offered by Charles L. Sicardi, and was adopted:

"Whereas, Owing to the rapid increase in population in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, there is urgent need for the immediate construction of a bridge from the foot of Broadway to New-York;

"Resolved, That the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County do call upon the Legislature of the State of New-York to immediately pass the Bridge bill, (approved by Mayors Schieren and Strong,) now before that body;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the passage of said bill should not be menaced by the interpolation of any amendments seeking to inject partisanship into an important public improvement.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be sent to each Assemblyman and Senator from Kings County.

Mayor Schieren was praised for the action he had taken in the matter.

S. Perry Sturges then presented this resolution, which was also adopted:

Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate of this State a bill, known as the Raines Blanket-Ballot bill, which provides for a form of ballot which is calculated to perplex and confuse voters, prevent independent voting, and to afford opportunities for bribery, permitting persons to enter the polling booth with the voters, and repeating the names of offices and candidates in different columns, thereby greatly increasing the size and complexity of the ballot:

Be it Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Kings County renews its demand for a plain and simple blanket ballot, with the names of all the candidates for any office arranged alphabetically under the title of the office; and,

Be it further Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Kings County indorses the bill known as the Sanger bill, which provides for such a form of ballot.

Justice Finnerty's resolution urging upon the Railroad Committee of the Senate to report in favor of the five-cent-fare bill was adopted.

J. Warren Greene, Edward M. Grant, George A. Higgins, Jacob S. Van Wyck, and John H. Durack were then elected as a Committee of Appeals.

A number of amendments to the Constitution were then voted upon and adopted.

Commencement of a Dental College.

The twenty-ninth annual commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry was held last evening at Chickering Hall, which was filled beyond its seating capacity.

Many of the visitors brought baskets of flowers, which were arranged around the footlights. The Seventh Regiment Orchestra, led by W. B. Rogers, furnished the music.

The graduating class numbered eighty.

Prof. Frank Abbott, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, conferred the degrees.

Prof. F. Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., awarded the prizes as follows: Gold medal, Walter Davis Smith; silver medal, Arthur Hastings Merritt; second silver medal, José Vidal y Vilaret; third silver medal, Walter Scott Waterbury, junior class; fourth silver medal, Francis Leonard Green, freshman class.

J. Leonard Chaim, D. D. S., of the graduating class, made the valedictory address.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

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OUR PRICE $6.30. | A FINE SMYRNA HALL RUG, 3x12 ft., Regular Price $12.00.

Of Exceptional Value and Exquisite Colorings.

NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS, NEW PRICES.

Our store has blossomed out in Spring beauty, with its fresh and choice Carpets and Rugs.

Made during the dull Winter months, at the lowest cost. Prices are lower than ever before, and we ask your early inspection.

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They move the bowels easily and do not gripe or cause pain. They do not irritate or inflame the excretive organs. They are purely vegetable and cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice. Tasteless and effective. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

A. SIMONSON.
Ornaments

for the Hair, of select pattern, in Solid Gold, Parisian Diamonds, English Garnets, plain and beautiful carved TORTOISE AND AMBER SHELL. The assortment is choice and cannot be found elsewhere.

SILVER GRAY AND WHITE HAIR,

for this Spring season, is unequaled for its various beautiful shadings, fine soft texture, natural wavy, and curl; to realize the extent of this excellent assortment, please inspect same before purchasing elsewhere.

Expert Artist for Hair-Dressing and coloring. Parisian Shell undulate Waves, 25 cents a set. **CAPITOLES**" Messalina " and " Chatain " produces a perfect Titian color for gray mixed hair, $1.00 and $1.50 per bottle.

A. SIMONSON,
933 Broadway, 21st and 22d Sts.

WILL OF MRS. PARAN STEVENS

She Leaves an Estate Valued at About $1,500,000—Most of It Goes to Her Daughter, Mrs. Paget.

Mrs. Paran Stevens left $1,500,000 in property, but under the terms of her will none of this will benefit any public or charitable institution. Every dollar is bequeathed to members of her family, the chief beneficiary being her daughter, Mrs. Mary Fiske Paget.

Mrs. Stevens's will was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate by Hoffman Miller of the law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon. It was executed on May 15, 1894, in the presence of ex-

The New-York Times.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Impulse.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Sandow Trocadero Company.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—8:30—Williams Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Norway. 8:15—Midsummer Night's Dream.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:00—Trilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—La Belle Marie.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Way to Win a Woman.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'n Head Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Liebe von Heut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 156th St-8th Av—3:30—Baseball—Columbia College vs. New-Yorks.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Les Huguenots.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	44	42	8:30 P. M.	65	50
6 A. M.	45	40	6 P. M.	62	50
9 A. M.	48	45	9 P. M.	52	46
12 M.	54	49	12 P. M.	49	45

Average temperature yesterday 45⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 52⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 47¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE FREE SILVER AGITATION.

The gist of the President's letter to the friends of sound money in Chicago is contained in these two paragraphs:

"I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity, and honor of our Nation.

"The situation we are confronting demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident."

In confronting an enemy so numerous and alert, overconfidence would be an unpardonable breach of the rules of prudence and safe tactics.

No proclamation of policy has been made by the leaders of either the Democratic or the Republican Party. Politicians and political managers are timid in such emergencies. Mr. Cleveland has spoken the needed word. For two years at least, unless a Republican Congress can muster a two-thirds vote for the silver standard, a Democratic President will shield us from commercial disaster and national dishonor.

But the President calls upon the friends of sound money to be up and doing. It is a call that should be heeded. Fortunately his plain words have stirred the Anarchist Altgeld and the silver irrationalist Bland to intemperate speech. That ought to move the sound-money men to action, if for nothing more than to publish and expose the doctrines of these wild extremists.

But there should be united, intelligent, and immediate action to beat back the rising tide of free-silver agitation.

THE TWO BALLOT BILLS.

The Raines bill, amending the election law so as to provide for the use of a "blanket ballot," is set down as a special order in the Senate for to-day and will presumably come up for final consideration. We have heretofore discussed a provision of that bill which every honest ballot reformer must regard as a fatal defect, but its exposure seems to have had no effect upon the determination of Republican Senators to pass the measure as it stands. If they carry out that determination it will be proof absolute of a deliberate intention of leaving the way open for bribery and corruption at the polls.

To allow any man who swears that he cannot write to have another go with him into the voting booth and prepare his ballot for him is not simply to make bribery possible, but to make it easy and safe. It is an invitation and encouragement to the buying and selling of votes, and it can have no other purpose. It is not easy to prove that a man can write, and a false oath on the subject could not in many cases be detected. But a large proportion of the "floaters" and lodging house "rounders," who are generally eager to sell their votes, and of other citizens who are open to the temptation, really cannot write. It might be a good thing if they could not vote, but they have the Constitutional right.

Now, it is perfectly plain that this provision, permitting the class of voters most open to bribery and most subject to coercion to have somebody mark their ballots for them, will defeat the main purpose of requiring this method of voting, which is to secure secrecy of the ballot. The object of secrecy is to protect the independence of the voter, and to discourage bribery by allowing no witness or evidence as to the candidates voted for. Passing such a bill as this would be a step backward in the protection of the ballot box from corruption, and it is impossible for it to be supported from honest motives. Every friend of ballot reform must oppose it with all his might, for the present cumbrous system is a thousand times better.

There is another bill pending in the Assembly, known as the Sanger bill, which will probably be proposed as a substitute for the Raines bill at some stage of its progress. We consider it extremely unfortunate that ballot reformers of the City Club and the Good Government Clubs, whose sincerity cannot be doubted, should have handicapped the cause with this measure, because there is no chance of its being adopted, and the ground of opposition to it is altogether reasonable. The Raines bill has the party column arrangement of the names of candidates, with an emblem for each ticket. The Sanger bill has the alphabetical arrangement under the several designations of offices, with a party emblem opposite each name. Under the former a straight ticket may be voted by a single mark. Under the latter there must be a mark against each name of candidates voted for, in all cases.

It is claimed that under the Sanger bill independent voting will be as easy as straight party voting. That is not the fact, so far as it concerns the illiterate voter, and it is for him alone that the use of emblems is provided. The intelligent voter who is really independent in his choice and desirous of mixing his ticket will have no difficulty with either ballot. The illiterate voter seldom has any real desire to select names from different tickets, but if he had he would only be perplexed by the Sanger ballot, with its multiplicity of emblems. He might remember the two or more different ones by which he desired to be guided, but he would have also to distinguish the different offices to which his various candidates were to be elected, and he would only get muddled. The only way in which the illiterate can readily vote a mixed ticket is by the use of a sample ballot, ready marked beforehand, and this both bills allow. It is enough. It leaves no superiority to the Sanger bill in the matter of independent voting for any one who really desires to vote independently, and it makes both the "assistance" of the Raines bill and the official paster of the Sanger bill unnecessary, for while it may be the right of a voter to write a name in place of a printed one on the ballot, it cannot be his right to have somebody do it for him, when so doing would defeat the main object of a law to protect the secrecy of the ballot. If ballot reform is again deferred, the responsibility will be largely on those reformers who, instead of trying to perfect a bill such as they accepted last year, have devised a new and complicated ballot which nobody else is willing to accept.

A HINT TO JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

It is said that the Democrats of New-Jersey have been gathering some moderate crumbs of comfort from the recent municipal elections in that State, and are plucking up courage and looking forward with new hope.

On general principles, the result of municipal elections does not afford a sure sign of anything in politics, because they are affected by purely local issues, as they ought to be, and at them many citizens vote with entire independence of party considerations, as all ought to do. Still, this desirable process of divorcing local elections from party politics has not yet gone far enough to deprive the results of all political significance. The conduct of the Republican Legislature this year has probably started the tide back in New-Jersey, but it moves very gently.

The Democrats of that State should do some thinking. There is no manner of doubt that on the genuine principles of the party a considerable majority of the citizens are still with them. That is a great advantage. They lost ground for two years chiefly because the men who represented them in public office and in party organization were not honest. They have allowed hucksters in politics and in public life to divert their strength from supporting sound legislation and honest administration to promoting selfish and dishonorable schemes. They owe their defeats to their own politicians.

The Republican politicians are just about as bad, and if they have time enough, they will doubtless bring their party to defeat. But the people are getting tired of being shut up to a choice of evils and oscillating between one gang of rascals and another at Trenton. Let the Democrats arouse themselves and insist upon having honest and capable men as party leaders and as candidates for office, and they will have no trouble in regaining the normal ascendency of their party in New-Jersey.

RACING AND THE LAW.

The Legislature should lose no time in passing "appropriate legislation" for the enforcement, in respect to horse-racing associations, of the amendment to the Constitution in respect to betting. Even if the new laws required in order to let the racing associations know where they stand were already upon the statute book, the associations would have no more time than they need to adjust themselves to the new situation.

Nobody proposes to put a stop to horse racing in this State. Nobody could propose it who knows the importance of the horse-breeding industry in the State and the extent to which it is dependent upon competitive tests of speed. The acceptance by the reputable racing associations of the Gray bill shows the disposition of the managers of the associations loyally to abide by the amendment and to take steps for enforcing it in practice. That measure has already passed the Assembly, and it is noteworthy that the opposition it encountered was neither from the opponents of horse racing, if any such there be, nor from the reputable racing associations, but from the managers of the disreputable racing, which combines cruelty to animals with demoralization to the human beings who take part in it. The character and the source of this opposition constituted a testimonial of the utmost value in favor of the bill, because the opposition showed that the bill, if enacted, would prove to be efficient for its avowed purpose; and it was the testimony of experts that they saw no way of evading the law.

The Gray bill is now pending in the Senate and has been referred to a committee of that body. It ought to be brought out of committee and put upon its passage at once, in order that the arrangements for the season of 1895 may be intelligently made. Until its enactment is assured, the racing associations will not be in a position to make such arrangements. Another bill that is equally necessary is that introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Wilds, amending the Penal Code in the sense of the amendment to the Constitution. This measure in its original form was so drawn as to admit of the persecution of the officers of any racing association upon the grounds of which any bets were made or recorded. The amendment sets forth that, while the mere making or recording of a bet or the "permitting" the making or record is not a violation of the Penal Code, the delivery of any token of such a bet is such a violation. That is to say, the prohibition against poolselling in any form is upheld. That was the object of the Constitutional amendment. The prompt passage of the Gray bill, and of the Wilds bill as amended, will give the racing associations a fair chance to ascertain whether horse racing can still be conducted in this State within the letter and the spirit of the amended Constitution.

FILES AND SHEARS IN ENGLAND.

"It is evident," The Iron Age is moved to remark, "that American hardware is being imported into the English market in considerable and in constantly increasing quantities." This should attract the attention of the followers of McKinley, who say that our duties on English hardware, high as they are in the new tariff, are not high enough to protect the American manufacturer against the sale of English hardware in this country.

Here is what The Engineer of London says about the sale of American shears in England:

"An important branch of the scissor trade is the large shears used by tailors for cutting out. It is somewhat remarkable that the Americans are almost completely commanding this market. Of course, there are several who prefer the Sheffield-made shear, but in nearly all the large tailoring establishments which an observant man visits he will find that the American-made shear is in use."

Our new tariff imposes a duty of 45 per cent. upon scissors and shears from England or any other country, and this is one of the duties which the followers of McKinley would increase, because, as they say, it is too low. And yet the American maker of tailors' shears is underselling the Sheffield manufacturer in England, where he has no protection whatever!

We take from the same London journal, The Engineer, the following remarks about the sale of American files and rasps in England:

"In the lighter trades there is a good deal of talk at present about American and British rasps and files. The Americans are undoubtedly offering their wares at much lower prices than our local manufacturers, and there is a growing impression that the United States manufacturers are likely to command more of the market than they have hitherto done."

"At much lower prices." The American makers are underselling the English in the English home market, competing with them there on even terms, so far as tariffs are concerned, and having to overcome the disadvantage imposed by ocean freight charges. And yet we are told that they need to be defended here at home against the sale of English files and rasps in the United States by duties even higher than those provided in the new tariff, the duty on small sizes being now about 60 per cent., (as it was in the McKinley law,) while the duties on the larger sizes range from 30 to 54 per cent. If they are underselling the English makers in England, why do they need the protection of any duty whatever to prevent sales of English files and rasps in this country?

FIRES ON THE WEST SIDE.

It seems strange that there should be an outbreak of incendiarism on the west side just at this time. The detection and punishment of the incendiaries who had been setting fires in the down-town district might have been expected to depress that particular phase of criminal industry for a considerable period. Yet it seems to have had the effect of stimulating it.

It is true that the two sets of conspiracies differed in origin and motive. That which was broken up by several exemplary convictions, following some intelligent detective work, had for its object the familiar purpose of swindling insurance companies. This is a purpose that cannot long be successfully pursued. The stake of the insurance companies in preventing fraudulent fires is too great and too obvious. It is only at considerable intervals, and in isolated cases, that any one of them can be successfully robbed through this form of incendiarism.

This has been, for the present at least, effectually discouraged by the conviction of the principal persons engaged in it. The danger which has been known to exist by the multiplication of fires on the west side is a danger with which the police ought to find it easier to cope, since it is plainly brought about by the more ordinary criminal classes. The object of it is simply to take advantage of the panic created by a fire for the purpose of perpetrating robbery. The circumstances of all the recent fires on the west side point unmistakably to this conclusion. That these fires are simply a series of coincidences became some time ago an untenable hypothesis. To maintain it now is to show that he who maintains it is either deficient in reason or else puts it forward as a pretext for not doing his own duty with respect to it. The scene of the fires has been laid by the incendiaries with some skill, for it happens that, by reason, doubtless, of its recent development, the west side is less well equipped with appliances for putting out fires than any other part of the city. The fires have served the good purpose of showing that the Fire Department needs more engines and men and stations in the region to the west of the Central Park than it now possesses. This defect ought at once to be supplied. But this defect is not the origin of the conspiracy for setting fires on the west side. It merely explains why the west side should have been chosen by the incendiaries and robbers as the most promising field of operations. But for the scantiness of the provision made by the Fire Department for the protection of this district, any other quarter equally given over to apartment houses of the better class would have beeen equally eligible.

Though the provision of firemen for the west side is inadequate, the provision of policemen is as nearly ample there as elsewhere, and, in its present aspect, the occurrence of these fires presents a case that belongs to the Police Department rather than to the Fire Department. It is plain that all the fires have been the work of the same gang, and that it is a gang of ordinary criminals. This being the case, we may expect, now that Superintendent Byrnes has resumed charge of the Detective Bureau, that the criminals will be caught, and that the result will be as exemplary an admonition against the practice of setting fire to houses for the purpose of robbing their inmates as has already been furnished against the practice of setting fire to stores in order to cheat the underwriters.

NINE YEARS, BUT NO TRIAL.

Nine years ago, on March 23, 1886, the Government brought suit against the Bell Telephone Company, asking the courts to annul that company's fundamental telephone patents. The suit is still pending. There has been no trial. The taking of testimony is not yet completed.

We quote the following from the annual report of the Bell Company, submitted on the 26th ult.:

"The suit of the United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company and Alexander Graham Bell stills remains pending, notwithstanding that the two Bell patents, No. 174,465, of March 7, 1876, and No. 186,787, of Jan. 30, 1877, which it was brought to annul, have both expired.

"The depositon of Mr. Franklin L. Pope was concluded May 15, 1894, and on June 15, 1894, the court extended until Jan. 1, 1895, the time within which the defendants might take further evidence. Owing to unavoidable interferences and to the illness of counsel for complainant, the time for taking defendants' evidence has again been extended to June 12, 1895. By that date, if no accident prevents, the defendants expect to have closed their testimony."

The history of this case leads us to expect, however, that on June 12 "the time for taking defendants' evidence" will again be extended.

When this suit was begun, one of the two patents which the Government asked the courts to annul had seven years of life remaining, and the other nearly eight years. The first expired on March 7, 1893, and the second on Jan. 30, 1894. Obviously, if the trial of this suit could be deferred for eight years, the company would enjoy throughout the full terms of these patents the great pecuniary benefits derived from the monopoly sustained by them.

Eight years passed, and the trial had not taken place. This time was consumed by the taking of testimony, it is reported. During these eight years the Bell Company exacted about $30,000,000 in net profits from the people by means of the two patents in question.

Nine years have passed, and the court is still taking testimony. The argument stage has not been reached. We are not within measurable distance of it. When it arrives, the lawyers and the witnesses may have gone to their long home. The very patents which the Government attacked have lived their allotted terms and are dead. The Government and the people can gain nothing now by a decision that they were wrongfully procured and enjoyed, if such a decision should be made at some time in the course of the next ten years; but the court is still "taking testimony" and is occasionally granting extensions of time.

This is an extraordinary proceeding, an extraordinary case. What has been the real cause of this remarkable delay which protected the Bell Company for eight years in the enjoyment of the great profits derived from these patents? The public is entitled to an explanation. Will any one say that it was not practicable to bring this suit to trial and a decision in three years? Now that the patents have run their course, the decision, when it shall come, will be of very little consequence, whether it be in favor of the company or against it, but there is a reasonable curiosity as to the causes which have so retarded the progress of this litigation, and it should be satisfied.

As one after another of the five prisoners who escaped from the Matteawan Asylum is captured, an exact measure of the intelligence which each of them possesses can be obtained. At first sight it seemed as though Perry and Davis had made a mistake in leaving the prison in company with three men, one of whom is little better than an imbecile, while the other two are very ordinary types of their class. Events have proved that they acted, not wisely, of course, for criminals are never wise, but with that cunning which is the mark alike of insanity and of viciousness. Had the men kept together after effecting their escape, their apprehension would have been a matter of little difficulty. The wholly and nearly irrational fugitives would have delayed, and sooner or later betrayed, their more dangerous companions. Perry and Davis appreciated this fully. As soon as they were beyond the prison walls they left the others to their fate and hastened off alone. As a result, the pursuing forces were divided by the necessity of following the numerous clues which each of the wanderers of necessity left behind him. The least capable of the men was soon caught and not long after two others fell into the hands of the guards. Meanwhile, the desperate train robber and his even more savage associate eluded observation day after day and made their way in whatever direction seemed best to them.

A feminine essayist reveals in The Nineteenth Century a startling fact. Having noticed that many of the books and plays distinctively "modern" are crudely written and show a morbid tendency to dwell unduly, and even exclusively, upon certain phenomena of an unpleasant kind, she sought for the explanation of these peculiarities and found it in—the refusal of men who have won deserved fame by the use in their work of materials and methods quite different, to abandon both and write about the sort of people and the sort of things that attract the newer lights of literature. There is, it must be admitted, a certain grandeur about this discovery. Now that it has been made, everything becomes plain. If Mr. Stevenson had written about Esther Waters nobody would have had reason to find the book "unwholesome," while yellow asters and green carnations, if made into bouquets by more experienced hands, would have quite lost the harshness of color that now characterizes them. All the trouble comes from leaving such tasks to well-intentioned but more or less incompetent persons. That the tasks must be accomplished, the essayist does not question.

Excitement in the Utah Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 15.—Amid a scene of great excitement, the Constitutional Convention to-day refused to reconsider the vote by which the clause providing that the credit of the State may be loaned to private enterprises was rejected. Twelve Republicans voted with the Democratic side against reconsideration.

ONE POLICE BILL TO PASS

The Lexow Measures to be Called in the Senate To-day.

THE BI-PARTISAN COMMISSION SAFE

Fate of the Other Bills Not So Certain —The Project for a Greater New-York Probably Doomed.

ALBANY, April 15.—As announced exclusively in these dispatches last Thursday, Thomas C. Platt has withdrawn all opposition to the New-York police bills, and in consequence of that action an effort will be made to pass them in the Senate to-morrow, Senator Lexow having announced to-night that he would move a call of the Senate for that purpose.

All the Republican Senators who spent Sunday in New-York returned to the capital full of confidence that at last Mayor Strong and the people of New-York would receive the legislation they have been so anxiously looking forward to for the last three months. The plan, as contemplated to-night, is to pass the bi-partisan bill to-morrow, seventeen Republican votes having been pledged to that end, Senators Lamy of Buffalo, Stapleton of Syracuse, and Robertson of Westchester all expressing their willingness to stand by their colleagues.

The certainty that favors the passage of the bipartisan bill is lacking when the Reorganization bill and the Police Magistrates bills are mentioned. The well-known fact that a corruption fund has been sent here to strangle both of these measures creates a feeling of doubt which cannot be suppressed even by the confident assurances of the Republican leaders that both bills can be squeezed through, in spite of the corrupt methods introduced to defeat them.

The arrest of Assemblyman George W. Hamilton on Friday night has produced a strong tide in favor of reorganizing the force, and stripping it of that dictatorial element that has been all-powerful and brutal in the past, and that has rendered it positively unsafe for an ordinary citizen to make a complaint or to come into personal collision with a policeman. Superintendent Byrnes himself directed Mr. Hamilton to make charges against the offending policeman, who is to be brought before the Commissioners next Wednesday.

So far as a caucus was concerned, none has been seriously considered, for, in the light of what has occurred in the past, the Republican majority would only expose themselves to ridicule should another bolt take place.

Senator Stapleton to-night said to The New-York Times correspondent that he was perfectly willing to go into a caucus providing it was fair.

Senator O'Connor declared that a strong effort would be made to pass two of the three New-York reform police bills. "So far as the Police Magistrates bill is concerned," he said, "I will not venture a prediction, as it is being amended, and no one can say exactly how it will appear for final action."

"Then, you believe the bi-partisan bill will pass?"

"It looks so—pass without amendment."

"How about the Reorganization bill?"

"We will make the strongest kind of an effort to put it through."

"Then it will hardly be necessary to call a caucus?"

"I don't see why we should. There has been some talk of a caucus, but I don't see the necessity for it."

Senator Lexow said to the correspondent of The New-York Times: "The bills will be called up, and as every one of the nineteen Republican Senators, except Senator Wolfert, will be in his seat, they ought to go through."

"With amendments?"

"There is no further occasion to amend any of these measures, except the Police Magistrates bill, and I don't think the Senate would consent to permit further delays on the final passage of the bills, which would occur were amendments to be adopted."

In the Senate to-night, resolutions against the civil service features of the Lexow New-York City Police bills adopted by the Civil Service Reform Association of New-York were submitted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Civil Service Reform Association of New-York protests against the passage of those clauses of the Police bill, introduced by Senator Lexow, affecting the civil service system. These clauses invest in the Police Board the functions of the present Civil Service Commission. They provide for an Examining Board of one Police Inspector and four Police Captians; they give to that board the making of the civil service regulations, and the sole responsibility for their enforcement, and their effect would be the nullification of the civil service law, as far as it affects the Police Department.

It is a notorious fact that the abuses in the administration of civil service law, with regard to the police, were almost entirely due to the participation of police officers in such administration.

It is highly dangerous to allow the Police Department, or any other department of a city government to be the sole judge of the qualifications and conditions of recruiting its own members, since it will greatly facilitate secrecy in concealing abuses, and the exaction of pledges from those who may come into the department, not to disclose abuses in the future.

The doom of the Greater New-York project has been sealed. A majority of the Republican Senators have, it is understood, declared themselves in opposition to the bill.

The announcement of this fact is further corroborative evidence that the Republican machine has withdrawn all opposition to the legislation for New-York in which Mayor Strong is interested, for it has been one of the standing rumors here that the Greater New-York bill was to be held in the air as a standing menace to New-York's Mayor to force him to look after Mr. Platt and his followers, with the penalty of being legislated out of office should he fail to distribute patronage to the machine.

To-night Senator O'Connor said to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"I have not been able to find any deep-rooted or genuine sentiment in favor of this project, and it is my opinion that the bill will never pass."

The Troy Police bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mullin, (Rep., Watertown,) and which passed that body nearly two months ago, has been reported from the Assembly Cities Committee materially amended. As it passed the Senate, the bill provided that the Police Commissioners of Troy should be named by a board, to be composed of the Mayor, the Controller, and the City Engineer. The Mayor, Mr. Malloy, is a protégé of Senator Edward Murphy, Jr.; the Controller, Mr. Coffey, is an anti-Murphy man, and the Civil Engineer, Mr. Sherrerd, is a Republican. As amended in the Assembly, the bill is down on lines similar to that of the Albany Police bill. It provides that the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, which consists of twenty-six members.

TO IMPEACH JUDGE APPELL.

Charges Against the Mount Vernon Justice Made to the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 15.—Assemblyman J. N. Stewart of Westchester presented to the Assembly to-night a petition asking it to request the Senate to prefer articles of impeachment against George C. Appell, City Judge of Mount Vernon, for various crimes against the elective franchise. Before the petition had been read through, Mr. Ainsworth suggested that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Foley said that he had no objection to the reference. His information was that the Westchester County Grand Jury had investigated the case and thrown it out of court. He further heard that Judge Appell was anxious to be tried.

The petition was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Judge Appell was about the Assembly Chamber to-night. He said:

"I want a speedy, open, and thorough investigation of these charges. They are made by personal enemies and are false. The attacks upon me by several of my personal enemies in the past have been of a covert nature. I presume that the same insinuating falsehoods they have heretofore industriously circulated in secret form the basis of their charges. This petition is signed by nine of my bitter personal enemies, who are actuated by malice. The other two signatures must have been obtained by false representations. The charges are ludicrously and maliciously false. Even if true, most of them could not form the basis of an impeachment. However, I shall not avail myself of technical objections, but desire a speedy, full, and open investigation. That is what I am here to ask for. I am glad my enemies have now put themselves in writing over their signatures. It gives me an opportunity of showing who they are, what they are, and how spitefully economical they can be with the truth. This is simply an attempt to injure me by foul means where they cannot do so by fair."

Mr. Hoffman offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has been charged in the press of the City of New-York that garbage, rubbish, and refuse in large quantities have been and are now being gathered and dumped upon certain thoroughfares in East Third Street, in said city, and there burned, in violation of law; and

Whereas, The dumping, gathering, and burning of such garbage, rubbish, and refuse tend to endanger the good health, lives, and property of the people of that section of the city, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Health and the Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York be and they are hereby respectfully requested to report to this House, within ten days from the date hereof, by what authority of law such garbage, rubbish, and refuse have been dumped, gathered, and burned on certain thoroughfares aforesaid, in said city.

In the Senate, the bill of Senator Collins to prohibit barbering on Sundays, except in New-York City and Saratoga Springs, where it might be carried on until 1 P. M., came up on third reading. Mr. Friday offered an amendment allowing Brooklyn barbers' shops to remain open until 1 o'clock, but it was lost. The bill was then passed by a vote of 74 to 13.

In general orders, a large number of bills were advanced to third reading, the most notable being Senator Mullin's (the Comstock) "anti-nudity bill," which prohibits the exhibition of the undraped human figure in public, forbids the display of similar pictures, and prohibits certain medical advertisements. There was no debate.

BRONZES AND KAKEMONOS FROM JAPAN

An Auction Sale by Ortgies & Co. of Rare Stuffs from the East.

Bronzes from China and Japan, porcelains, gade crystals, agates, and lacquers, together with Japanese engravings and Kakemonos, are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, where they will be sold at auction by Ortgies & Co. on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock.

They were partly collected by the Hon. Tameo Kato, a member of the Japanese State Legislature and later a member of the lower house of the Imperial Japanese Diet. The bronzes are extremely varied and comprise objects of all sorts, vases, masks, gods, figures, candlesticks, censers, animals, and bowls. Beautiful in workmanship, curious in design, and highly decorative in shape, they make attractive ornaments and valuable additions to cabinets.

Among the porcelains there are bits of exquisite color, dainty in their rare glazes and harmonious in the richness and brilliancy of their tones. There are soft blues, yellows, turquois, reds, and white of interesting shapes and different proportions. Black lacquer cabinets, inlaid with gold and silver; perfume boxes, trays, jewel cases, and other specimens of the cabinet marking art, and the decoration of these remarkable people are not lacking, and, besides, a collection of rare and old Smari placques may be seen.

Specimens of antique miniature bronzes of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centures will also be sold. In addition to all these, the prints will attract much attention. Names of famous men are here. Utamaro has a number, and he is always interesting. Hiroshige has many, and other artists, no less attractive with brush and pencil, are represented. The Kakemonos are of infinite design, brilliant sometimes in their wealth of color, or quiet and subdued, according to the mood of the painter, but never for a moment other than intensely interesting.

The popularity of this work is increasing as one may see who follows the art movement in New-York, and the present is an excellent opportunity to add to collections, a chance which may not soon again offer itself.

THE SPRING OPERA SEASON

Messrs. Abbey & Grau's Company Reappears in a Fine Performance of "Falstaff."

The supplementary season of grand opera in French and Italian, under the management of Abbey & Grau, began last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, with a performance of "Falstaff." There were three things which at once saluted the eye. These were new gilt shields on the fronts of the boxes, giving their numbers; Mme. Eames's left arm in a sling, and a remarkably small house. The placing of the numbers on the fronts of the boxes will be a great convenience to those who desire to know who owns each box, but, of course, the stockholders do not guarantee that the persons named in the programme will appear at each performance. Mme. Eames wore her arm in a sling, because, while traveling a few days ago, she crushed two fingers very badly in closing a door in a sleeping car. The smallness of the house is very difficult to account for on any other ground than a supposition that the public has had all the opera it desires for this season, and yet the first large audience that comes along will upset that theory.

The performance was simply superb. The timidity and uncertainty which detracted from the general spirit of the action at the first performance, has, of course, now entirely disappeared, and the result is most delightful. Every one in the cast—which is the same as before, with the substitution of Signor Mariani for Signor Nicolini, as Pistol—acts and sings with the most charming freedom and with inspiring dash and humor. Had the house been crowded the action of the wonderful opera could not have moved with greater earnestness or smoothness, and, though the audience at first showed that coolness which is always characteristic of a small assembly, before the evening was over there was an abundance of enthusiasm. That some persons went prepared to be pleased was shown by the shower of roses that hid the stage at the close of the second act.

M. Maurel was in splendid spirits and enacted the fat knight with delicious unction, and with a wealth of expressive details. He won great applause for his "honor" soliloquy, and had to sing "Quand ero Paggio" three times. Mme. Scalchi repeated her admirable impersonation of Dame Quickly, which is without doubt the most artistic piece of work she has ever given this public. Mme. Eames sang her music beautifully, and Signor Campanari again distinguished himself by his fine singing and energetic acting as Ford. The other members of the cast acquitted themselves with credit, and the orchestra played excellently. Signor Mancinelli conducted with his unfailing skill. As for the work itself, it grows upon one with each repetition

EARTHQUAKES IN AUSTRIA

Several Persons Killed, and all Houses Damaged at Laibach.

RUIN AND TERROR IN MANY TOWNS

Trieste Harbor Agitated as if by a Storm—An Audience in a Panic at Fiume—Vibrations at Vienna.

VIENNA, April 15.—Violent shocks of earthquake were experienced throughout Southern Austria last night, the manifestations beginning at midnight. At Laibach, thirty-five miles northeast of Trieste, thirty-one shocks were felt between midnight and 7:30 o'clock this morning. All of the churches, public buildings, business houses, and residences in the town were damaged. Several persons were killed by falling walls, and a large number were more or less seriously injured.

At Velden ten shocks were felt and at Trieste four. Shocks were also felt at Abbazzia, Arco, Gorizia, Cilli, and other places, in all of which many buildings were damaged. The direction of the disturbances was from southeast to northwest.

Slight seismic vibrations were also felt in this city.

Communication between Trieste and Laibach is suspended. In many of the districts between the two towns, as well as in the sections visited by the shocks, the people are camping out in the fields.

All the clocks in the city stopped at 11:20 o'clock this morning. Persons arriving at the railroad stations report deaths and damage to property in many towns beside those already mentioned.

They say that along the railroad lines they saw thousands camping in the fields. The trains were rocked by the shocks. Some say that the rolling motion was as noticeable as on a ship at sea.

All reports indicate that the shocks followed the lines from Florence to Botzen, Florence to Vienna, and Serajeno, in Bosnia, to Stein-am-Angar, in Hungary.

TRIESTE, April 15.—Persons coming from Laibach give vivid descriptions of the scenes of terror during the earthquakes.

The first shock, shortly after midnight, was so severe that the whole population was aroused, and hundreds ran half naked into the streets.

By 3 o'clock the streets were blocked with carts and carriages, in which the sick and aged and the children were being conveyed to places of safety. A little later vans loaded with furniture could be seen on every side.

Men and women carrying clothing and boxes of valuables crowded the streets and often stopped completely the progress of the vehicles. Terrified groups knelt on the corners and before churches, praying for deliverance and begging the priests to pray for them.

The barracks, the museum, the distillery, and half a dozen other large buildings were laid in ruins. Scores of other buildings were cracked and half shaken from their foundations.

At Fiume the audience in the Players' Theatre had just risen to leave the building when the first shock came. All crowded madly to the exits. Many persons were injured in the struggle, but none fatally. All night boats filled with fugitives put out from the Fiume wharves to the shipping. There is hardly a vessel in the harbor without several Fiume families on board who refuse to return to land.

During the panic in Trieste, a frightened horse ran down a crowded street, injuring twenty persons seriously and knocking down fifty or sixty. The harbor was agitated as if by a storm, and several boats carrying persons to the shipping were capsized. Six persons were drowned. Slight shocks have been felt here throughout the day.

ARMENIANS AGAINST TURKEY.

Gladstone Promises His Aid and an Association Is Planned.

LONDON, April 15.—Mr. Gladstone, receiving a delegation of the Armenian committee, together with several Armenian refugees, at Hawarden to-day, assured them of his profound sympathy.'

The danger of the Armenian situation now was, he said, that useful action might be delayed or abandoned in view of the promises of the Turkish Government to institute reforms.

His concluding remarks were: "Anything I can do for your unhappy country I shall always be glad to do, but you must remember that I am an old man and have retired from public life."

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The Armenian revolutionists of this city held a meeting last evening, which was attended by delegates from branches in Boston, Nashua, N. H.; Lynn, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Fitchburg, Mass.; New-York, and Philadelphia. There were about 200 persons present.

The general opinion expressed was that there was something else to do than to petition the great nations for aid. It was observed that all great reforms had been accomplished through the sword, and steps were taken to give material aid to the revolutionary party in Armenia.

Dr. M. S. Gabriel of New-York outlined a plan of international union of the Armenian colonies scattered throughout the world, with a central committee in London, to direct all affairs affecting the national existence of the Armenian people. A vote was taken in favor of a national convention in America, which will select delegates to attend a representative general convention to be held in Europe.

At another meeting of the Huntchagist, or physical force party, last night, rebellion against Turkey was preached by Leven Avakian of Cairo, Egypt.

NICARAGUA'S SKILLFUL REPLY.

Britain's Ultimatum Checked by a Calm Appeal to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The fact that Nicaragua had made a reply to the British ultimatum which was regarded by the British Foreign Office as in a measure satisfactory was mentioned in these dispatches several days ago. Particulars as to the contents of Nicaragua's reply have now been received here.

Nicaragua, while definitely agreeing to none of the specific demands of Great Britain, concedes the applicability of the principle of arbitration to some of the acts committed in the Mosquito territory, and suggests, in the most friendly tone possible, that an impartial commission of arbitrators be constituted for all the grounds of complaint.

Nicaragua points out that the decrees of exile against British subjects, which Great Britain demanded should be canceled unconditionally, had already been annulled before the formal request of Great Britain regarding the matter had been received.

Nicaragua, although assuring Great Britain of a cordial desire to give complete satisfaction, neither promises to pay the various sums demanded for injuries inflicted on British subjects, as stipulated by Lord Kimberley, nor declines to do so; but agrees to a fair and just settlement of claims that shall be recommended by an impartial arbitration.

Great Britain's proposition excluding from the arbitration commission "a citizen of any American State" is quietly ignored in Nicaragua's reply.

The communication is regarded in diplomatic circles as a skillful move on Nicaragua's part.

SHOCKS AT VENICE AND VERONA

Much Damage to Bologna, Ferrara, and Treviso Buildings.

ROME, April 15.—Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Venice and Verona yesterday evening. Many buildings were damaged, and several persons were injured, but no one was killed.

At the first shock in Venice the guests fled from the hotels to the public squares, and the inhabitants deserted their houses and took refuge in the available open spaces.

Many of the guests, together with a large number of residents, left the city by early trains this morning, fearing a recurrence of the shocks.

Violent shocks were also experienced at Bologna, Ferrara, and Treviso, in each of which towns great damage was done to buildings.

In Treviso the entire audience rushed from a theatre into the street at the first shock Many were hurt in the panic, but no one was killed.

Shocks have been generally felt throughout the north of Italy.

GARRISON OF DIR CAPTURED.

British March to Chitral Retarded by Rain and Melting Snow.

CALCUTTA, April 15.—Later news from Sir Robert Low's headquarters shows that the check received by the corps of guides under Col. Battye was of very short duration.

The corps resumed their advance shortly after Col. Battye's death, and the Second Brigade made an attack upon Dir, storming the fort on the north bank of the Panjkorn River, and capturing the garrison, including Mohammed, Umra Khan's brother.

The march of Col. Kelly's force to Chitral has been greatly retarded by rains and freshets caused by the melting snow, which have carried away bridges and washed out roads.

Col. Kelly Relieves Mastuj Garrison.

CALCUTTA, April 15.—Dispatches from Simla say that Col. Kelly defeated the enemy April 9, and relieved the British garrison, which had been surrounded at Mastuj for eighteen days.

ROBBERY IN VICTORIA STATION.

Miss Cameron's Loss of Jewels and Bank Notes is Acknowledged.

LONDON, April 15.—The Scotland Yard authorities, who have hitherto doubted the report of robbery from the daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron in the Victoria Station last Thursday evening, have offered a reward of $50 for the detection of the thief. It is said that Miss Cameron left unguarded for a moment a small box which she was carrying. During the few seconds in which her attention was distracted from the box it disappeared. The authorities say that the box contained jewels valued at £400 and some French bank notes, amounting to £40.

VISITORS AT FRIEDRICHSRUH.

Bismarck Talks to Styrian Deputies and to German Students.

BERLIN, April 15.—Prince Bismarck received this morning the Styrian Deputies and the committee of German students in Austria. In replying to their addresses he urged that the Austrian Germans, in the consciousness of their strength, be considerate and patient toward their less favorably situated rivals in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. He led the cheering for Emperor Franz Joseph.

The last dispatch from Friedrichsruh tonight says that the seriousness of Bismarck's illness has been grossly exaggerated.

PATERNALISM IN NETHERLANDS.

A Proposition to Insure a Pension to Laborers in Old Age.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The United States Minister at The Hague reports to the State Department that the second Chamber of the States General has passed the following resolution by an almost unanimous vote:

"This Chamber deeming it desirable that the lot of the aged work people be insured by some pension system requests the Government to investigate as to the manner and means by which such insurance can and ought to be regulated."

A Notorious Swindler Arraigned.

LONDON, April 15.—Frank Taylor, alias Tarbo, the American swindler who was arrest in Cape Colony in January, subsequently escaped, and was again arrested in Johannesburg, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day and remanded for further examination. His partner in crime, William Carroll Woodward, is still at large.

Blue Danube Fatal at Presburg.

VIENNA, April 15.—Rains and snow floods have caused the rising of the River Danube to such an extent as to completely inundate the Kuert district and other parts of the City of Presburg, Hungary. The volume of water was so great as to wreck hundreds of houses, many of whose inmates were drowned.

A Fatal Kopnickerstrasse Fire.

BERLIN, April 15.—Blumenthal's immense cloth works, situated on Kopnickerstrasse, were burned this morning. Two firemen were killed by falling walls.

German Empress Ill of Influenza.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Empress is confined to her sleeping apartments with an attack of influenza.

OIL TAKES ANOTHER UPWARD JUMP

The Excitement in the Fields and on the Exchanges Is Intense, and Three-Dollar Oil is Predicted.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—Petroleum made another big advance to-day, and certificate oil on the Exchange closed at $2.35 bid, an advance of 36 cents per barrel since Saturday. The Standard this morning posted $2 as the price it would pay at the different agencies for Pennsylvania oil. This was 25 cents of an advance from Saturday's purchasing price.

On the local Exchange, oil opened at $2.05 bid, or an advance of 6 cents from Saturday's closing price. Near the closing hour the market got very strong, and on the local Exchange sales were made at $2.32.

At Oil City, as high as $2.35 was paid for certificate oil, and the market closed strong at $2.35 bid.

Where oil will yet sell is hard to tell. Many think it will sell at $3 or higher before the end of this week. One firm of independent producers, which has 50,000 barrels of Pennsylvania oil, and which had intended selling it at $1.50 per barrel, is still holding it, and expects now to get $3 at the least for the crude oil.

Speaking yesterday of the rapid advance in petroleum and of the excitement and activity in the oil region, S. C. T. Dodd, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, said:

"There is no deal with the Russian producers, and there is no effort to crush out competition at home. All there is to explain the advance is that the consumption is greater than the production. The demand is for at least 16,000 barrels a day in excess of the output. Formerly there were constantly outstanding pipe-line certificates for from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 barrels of oil, whereas now there are less than 5,000,000. The price at which certificates are selling on the Exchanges practically fixes the field price.

"Some months ago the Standard Oil Company refused longer to pay the certificate price, but it has been compelled to keep along close behind it. If it did not do so, the producers would turn their oil into certificates and sell them on the Exchanges."

Baltimore Exposition Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15.—The selection of Clifton Park as the site for Baltimore's centennial exposition two years hence was formally ratified this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of thousands of people.

The exposition, while intended to be in a measure national and international, will be to a great extent an exemplification of the growth and general progress of the Southern States in the last decade. An effort will be made to secure exhibits and a State building for every Southern State. The construction expenses are estimated at $2,500,000, while the general and operating expenses for the six months that it is intended to keep the fair open are estimated at $1,500,000.

Wants to Sell to Edison.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 15.—J. R. Harding, receiver of the American Phonograph Company, this afternoon applied to Chancellor McGill for an order allowing him to sell to Thomas L. Edison the assets in his hands for $125,000, which amount Mr. Edison offered in cash. The Chancellor will decide the matter on Wednesday.

CUBA'S NOISY REBELLION

Only Three Thousand Men Are Making the Deafening Clamor.

HOME RULERS ARE NOT WITH THEM

Martinez Campos Will Remain in the Santiago Province—Dupuy de Lome Will Investigate Allianca.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is still asserted that the Cuban revolution exists largely on paper, that the insurgents, instead of numbering 25,000 or 30,000, do not exceed, all told, one-tenth of that number, and that but for the hope of their recognition as belligerents by the United States and the material aid expected from this country, the revolution would collapse within a fortnight after Gen. Martinez Campos's arrival in the island. He will, it is said, proceed at once to the Province of Santiago de Cuba, which is the only province in revolt, and remain there until the troubles shall be ended.

A strong denial is given to the report that thirty-six Spanish soldiers who had lost their way in the mountains had joined the insurgents, taking their guns and accoutrements with them. Spanish soldiers, it is said, have no grievance against their country, and have nothing to gain by joining the insurgents. They have, on the contrary, everything to lose, inasmuch as, if captured, they would be shot.

Further official advices received at noon to-day state that the Home Rule Party in Cuba has issued a manifesto expressing its lack of sympathy with the rebellion. The Home Rulers represent the progressive element in Havana and the other large commercial centres, and as a result of their activity in the past have succeeded in effecting numerous reforms in local affairs. Cuba, it is said, now has six representatives in the Spanish Cortes, and through the efforts of the Home Rule Party the native Cubans have received much larger influence in municipal matters.

Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, will arrive with Gen. Martinez Campos at Havana to-morrow. It is believed that he will not reach Washington before the middle of May. His purpose, as outlined in private letters written from Madrid just previous to his departure, is to remain a month on the island, acquainting himself with the character and extent of the revolution, and thoroughly investigating all the facts connected with the firing upon the Allianca.

NASSAU, Bahamas, April 10.—The Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued a neutrality proclamation against interference with Cuban matters.

PALMARITO BATTLE OVERDRAWN

Maceo Lost Eleven Men, but Does Not Count, and Gomes Is at Work.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—No official information had reached Washington at midnight that Maceo, one of the Cuban leaders, had been captured. It is believed that this will be his fate within a few days, but the absence of news confirming his capture leads to the conclusion that the report to that effect is premature.

Neither is it believed that the number of troops engaged at the battle of Palmarito, April 10, was as large as reported. On the contrary, there are strong grounds for the statement that they could not have exceeded a few hundred at the utmost, inasmuch as dispatches received to-day from Captain General Callejo mention merely the killing and wounding of eleven of Maceo's followers who accompanied him to Cuba, while nothing is said as to any Spanish loss.

It is said that the death of Crombet and the capture of Maceo will have no appreciable effect on the revolution, as neither has been the moving spirit in the affair.

The real head of the revolution is said to be Maximo Gomez, who is a trained military man, and who was conspicuous for his soldierly qualities in the rebellion of twenty years ago. Gomez is now seventy years of age.

He is accompanied by José Marti, who aspires to the Presidency of the new republic should Cuba succeed in throwing off the domination of Spain.

TAMPA, Fla., April 15.—An official telegram was received by Gavino Gutierrez, the Spanish Consul, from Havana this morning, announcing that in the engagement at Palmarito Gen. Flor Crombet and a Cuban Colonel were killed.

Two commanders, one Lieutenant, and Maceo's secretary were taken prisoner. Estrada surrendered himself to the Government.

Private advices here to Col. Figuerredo state that two Cuban Generals—Maximo Gomez and José Marti—have landed on the northern coast of Cuba, in the Bay of Nipe, in the Province of Holguin. They have been on the island eight days, but their presence was kept secret, so as to be announced simultaneously with that of Gen. Martinez Campos, who landed at Guantanamo Saturday night.

Cols. La Crate and Tonez, who went from here to Jamaica on the Plant steamer a short time ago, are reported as having landed on the southern coast of Cuba.

WILLIAMS'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Weary of His Post at Havana and Not Agreeable to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—United States Consul General Ramon Williams has received the customary sixty days' leave of absence from his post at Havana after application by letter to the State Department.

Gen. Calleja, the Governor General of Cuba, with whom Mr. Williams had the altercation which led the recently-superseded Spanish Cabinet to complain to this Government about the Consul General, has himself been recalled to Spain. Mr. Williams is understood to be weary of his official position in Cuba, which he has held for over ten years. He has determined to settle in Brooklyn, where his family lives.

It is asserted that if he returned to Havana he would not get his exequatur. Gen. Martinez Campos, the new Governor General of Cuba, will not, it is said, receive him in an official capacity, and this action will be indorsed by the Madrid Government.

While the Canovas Ministry has not demanded Consul General Williams's recall, the fact is known to them that such a request was twice made by the previous Ministry within thirty days before their dissolution. Unwillingness on the part of the present Cabinet to increase the strain in the relations between the two countries is said to be the only reason why a similar request has not been made by them.

MR. HACKETT BACK FROM FLORIDA

"Is the Republican Situation as Bad as Ever?" He Asked.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee returned to this city last night from a three weeks' visit to the South. He has been fishing, and had a healthy coat of tan. He went at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"I don't know anything about the politics in this State of the last three weeks," he said. "Haven't read the papers—don't know anything about the reform legislation, or Mr. Strong's relations to the Governor, the Legislature, or others who are in politics; but tell me, is it as bad as it was when I went away?"

Mr. Hackett was told that the reform bills had not yet been passed, and that the situation in the Republican camp was commonly reported to be as bad as it was when he went away.

"Is that so?" he said. "They haven't settled up the trouble, then? I hadn't heard how things were going."

Then Mr. Hackett said he had enjoyed himself while on his vacation, had been in the South of Florida, seen some hot weather, caught some big fish, and was now in the best of health.

"I'm ready for a fight," he said, but he did not say whom he intended to fight, or why he was going to fight him.

Such stray statesmen as had been in this city from Albany over Sunday, were gone yesterday, and, contrary to expectation, Senator O'Connor of Binghamton did not put in appearance.

Louis F. Payn, however, has been in consultation with Mr. Platt and will doubtless let Mr. O'Connor know what is wanted in the way of business this week. The long distance telephone is also in good working order.

GREENHUT AND MORRIS ANSWER

The Termination of Their Feeding Contract with the Whisky Trust Would Cause Them Great Loss.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Joseph B. Greenhut and Nelson Morris to-day filed their joint answer to the petition to annul the cattle-feeding contract alleged to have been made with Morris and Greenhut by the Whisky Trust. Mr. Morris also filed his answer to the bill charging that Greenhut diverted a large sum from the treasury of the company, being the difference between the real price paid for certain property and the price as charged on the books of the company.

In this petition it was not directly alleged that Morris received any of this money, but this might easily have been inferred from the text of the bill. All such insinuations, Mr. Morris says, are "maliciously false." He denies that he has any knowledge of Greenhut's receiving money. Although Mr. Greenhut and Mr. Morris are represented by the same counsel, the former does not make joint denial with Mr. Morris of the charges of diverting the company's money. He has until the 1st of May to answer, but will probably do so next week. Mr. Morris admits the purchase of the distilleries and that Samuel Woolner received $25,000, and may have received $10,000 besides to cover solicitor's fees. He admits that he and all the other Directors received salaries of $300 a month for their services, but denies that he has ever received any other compensation from the company or any other money. He then asks that the petition against him be dismissed, with costs.

In the joint answer to the petition asking for annulment of the cattle-feeding contract, Greenhut and Morris admit that they are joint owners of the cattle now being fed by the company, but deny that they are partners and that Greenhut had any interest in the contract for feeding them. They say 6 cents a head is a fair price for slops, and leaves a good margin of profit for the company. They say their cattle are not yet marketable, and that they would be greatly injured by the termination of the contract at this time.

Morris, answering separately, says he made $188,182 out of the contract the first year, but lost the second year $133,910, and that he had $2,000,000 invested. He denies that Greenhut had any interest in the contract or the profits that might be derived therefrom at the time the contract was made, but admits that later on Greenhut acquired a one-seventh interest in the cattle now being fed. To the charge that the contract was let for a term of years, instead of from year to year, as had hitherto been the custom, Mr. Morris replies that the Directors did as they thought best for the company. He asks that the petition be dismissed, as it would result in great financial loss to him to terminate the contract.

The annual meeting of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company will be held in Peoria next Wednesday noon. The new President, in place of Mr. Greenhut, has been agreed on, but the name is withheld from the public. The probabilities are that Mr. Rice or Mr. Hartshorne, of the Reorganization Committee, New-York, will be chosen. The seven Directors to be elected will serve only until after the judicial sale of the trust property, which will take place next month. The five new Directors will probably include all the members of the Reorganization Committee.

When the stockholders who will be the purchasers of the property assume control, they will call a meeting for the election of new Directors and officers for one year. The members of the Reorganization Committee will arrive in this city to-morrow afternoon from New-York in a private car, Attorney Levy Mayer meeting them on the way.

The war with the outside distillers has resulted in the forcing of the price of whisky to 3 cents below the cost of production. Receiver McNulta, who is responsible for this state of the market, contends that a loss to the trust of $50,000 or more is justified by the object to be attained. He believes that the Woolner people will not be able to hold out as long as the trust on that kind of a market.

DISCUSSED THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

The Aldermanic Finance Committee on the Jugglery Problem.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday behind closed doors in the City Hall. The Mayor's message, submitted to the board two weeks ago, was taken up and discussed at length. The statement made by the Mayor that the former City Government had indulged in financial jugglery was considered by the committee, and the result of the deliberations will be embodied in a report to be made to the Board of Aldermen.

Controller Fitch sent to the committee the statement in denial of the Mayor's charges that he made public close on the issuance of the Mayor's message. The Controller did not send a written statement, but merely a newspaper clipping, with a brief note, saying that it was correct.

A member of the committee said that the Controller and the Mayor were both anxious to find out in whose favor the committee had decided to report. The member who did not care to be quoted unless the statement was questioned, said:

"Representatives of the Mayor's office and the Controller's office tried to find out what results we had arrived at, but did not succeed."

It is possible that the Republicans on the committee will bring in a majority report and the Democrats a minority report on the Mayor's message.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Academy of Music.—Prof. Herrmann, the magician, began a week's engagement at the Academy of Music last night, presenting, in addition to a large number of dexterous sleight-of-hand tricks, several illusions of a more complicated character. The professor is at the head of his business, and his feats mystified and delighted a large audience. Mme. Herrmann, besides assisting her husband in several of his acts, appeared in a number of graceful dances of the serpentine order.

—Keith's Union Square.—Julia Mackey, who is the possessor of a wonderful baritone voice, was the chief among the new artists who appeared at the Union Square Theatre yesterday. She was accompanied in her singing by an orchestra of fifteen girls, and she became a popular favorite from the time she appeared on the stage. One of the best vaudeville bills of the season can be enjoyed at the Union Square this week.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The three Eugenes, mid-air acrobats, and Unthan, "the armless wonder," continue leading features of the continuous performance at Proctor's. Aside from the exhibitions of these artists, comedy prevails in the long bill presented for the entertainment of patrons of the house. This bill seemed to be most acceptable to the continuously changing audience of yesterday.

—Casino.—Three daring acrobats, the Yoscaros, made their American début at the Casino last night, and were warmly received and applauded by a large audience. Some of their feats are thrilling, and all are artistic in their line. Papinta still gives her graceful dances at this house, and the vaudeville bill is entertaining.

—Palmer's Theatre.—"Little Christopher" was transferred from the Garden to Palmer's Theatre last night, and began a new lease of life on Broadway. The cast has not been changed, but Bessie Bonehill, as the cabin boy, introduces some new character songs, and several new specialties were presented.

—American Theatre.—An excellent vaudeville programme was presented at the American Theatre last night by the Sandow Trocadero Company. Sandow, who heads the organization, astonishes the audience by some wonderful feats of strength. Maggie Cline sang some new Irish songs, and a number of artists contributed interesting specialties.

—Grand Opera House.—Agnes Herndon began an engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, in her old play, "La Belle Marie," which was apparently very acceptable to a good audience. On Thursday evening Miss Herndon will present, for the first time in this city, her new play, "Married, Not Mated."

No Compromise in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., April 15.—The one hundred and eleventh ballot for United States Senator taken to-day resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4; Pennewill, 1; Ridgely, 9; Bayard, 1.

The conference of Republican members of the General Assembly to-night on the United States Senatorial question was fruitless. The meeting continued until 11 o'clock, but, as each faction insisted upon its own candidate, no agreement could be reached.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Paul Potter's "Trilby" Play Greeted with Loud Hurrahs.

FRANK MAYO'S MARK TWAIN PIECE

Easter Monday's Theatrical Festival with Two Successful New Dramatic Entertainments and Other Changes of Bill.

There was a great time at the Garden Theatre last night, when Paul Potter's play made out of "Trilby" was acted for the first time in New-York, after a prodigious run in Boston. Every seat in the house lower than the family circle had been sold before the box office opened last night. Sidewalk speculators had managed to secure a few seats in the upper gallery, which went off like hot cakes just before the curtain rose, at an advance of 100 per cent. on the box-office price. The buyers were gentlemen in evening dress, accompanied by ladies wearing butterfly bonnets. Every available inch of "standing room" was occupied. And the performance, which was of remarkable excellence, was received with unbounded applause. After the third act, in which much of the spirit and some of the most striking incidents of the latter half of Du Maurier's novel had been compressed, and which closed with the spectacle of the dead Svengali lying across a table with his hideous face inverted and his eyes staring at the spectators, the people burst into cheers. Then they called out the actors again and again demanded a speech from Mr. Palmer, and insisted upon a glimpse of Mr. Potter.

A deliberate dramatization of a novel is never a satisfying work of art. This is an axiom upon which there is no need to dwell. And, moreover, no strong, well-balanced, logical drama, with a definite development and cumulative force, could be made of the materials in "Trilby." Hypnotism is not a possible dramatic expedient; nobody knows much about it, not even the folks who write able treatises on the subject, while everybody who has common intelligence knows that no power vested in any mortal man could produce the results Svengali produces with his victim, Trilby. It is all a mere fantasy, apart from the comprehension of mortals, as unreal as the dreaming of Peter Ibbetson.

Mr. Potter's principal aim in making his play was to preserve in the stage representation the delightful personages of du Maurier, and he has been particularly successful with Taffy, the Laird, Little Billee, and Zou-Zou. Mr. Palmer, in his turn, has employed for these rôles actors well suited to them, who, with the aid of the devices of "make-up," can exactly realize the pictures in the book. The result is that the four personages named, and some of the others, seemed to have stepped out of du Maurier's familiar illustrations. Little Billee and his artist friends, and that preposterous French soldier who becomes a Duke, are the very images of their originals; and in speech and manner they invariably satisfy our ideals of those characters.

Mr. Potter has also been remarkably successful in depicting the jollity of the Bohemian life in the Latin quarter of Paris. The "business" in the studio scenes is capital. The roystering and dancing in the Christmas Eve festival are so managed as to put the audience in a mood of sympathetic hilarity.

As for the purely dramatic element in the play, that is quite another matter. In the first act the three artists, Trilby in her old military coat and striped petticoat, with bare legs and big slippers; Svengali and Gecko are introduced. Taffy and the Laird have both, secretly, made up their minds to offer marriage to Trilby. Gecko loves her, and Svengali's plan to use her to make a fortune has been formed. Trilby has neuralgia, and Svengali cures her by the use of hypnotism. Little Billee has proposed for the twentieth time, and has been accepted. But the sight of Trilby posing for the "altogether" in a crowded studio is too much for him. He starts for Florence to join his mother and uncle, but before Trilby has fairly realized her loss, he returns, having changed his mind.

In the second act the Christmas jollity of the students and grisettes is interrupted by the arrival of Mrs. Bagot and the parson, who first see Svengali and learn from him that Little Billee is about to marry Trilby. They attempt to prevent the marriage by legal means, but Taffy, the Laird, and all the merry crew stand by the lovers, propose a midnight elopement to Belgium, and while preparations are making for this flight, Svengali hypnotizes Trilby, compels her to write a farewell letter to Little Billee, and takes her away.

It is clear that, from a dramatic point of view, it was the right thing to depart from the story and introduce the hypnotism here. It is also a good device, as Trilby's demise in the last act ensues from the hypnotic effect upon her of Svengali's portrait, to attach a supernatural interest to the portrait. This is unexplainable, but not more so than hypnotism by a portrait. Mr. Potter has done the best he could. His penultimate act is a jumble. The scene is an ante-room of a theatre, which is also a retiring room for the performers, and a gallery from which a view of the stage may be had. Trilby is hypnotized, yet her mind is clearly not subjected to the will of Svengali, for she talks like mad Ophelia. But the climax is strong, and the effect of "Ben Bolt," sung behind the scenes by a rich contralto voice, is pleasing.

Miss Harned and Mr. Lackaye have the most difficult parts. Her likeness to Trilby is not strong, but she acts with zeal and sympathy. Mr. Lackaye's Svengali seems overdrawn, at first, but as one grows accustomed to it, the effect is powerful.

Taffy	Burr McIntosh
The Laird	John Glendinning
Little Billee	Alfred Hickman
Svengali	Wilton Lackaye
Gecko	Robert Paton Gibbs
Zou Zou	Leo Ditrichstein
Dodor	Alexis L. Gisiko
Antony	W. M. de Silke
Lorimer	Edwin Brandt
Reverend Thomas Bagot	Edward L. Walton
Manager Kaw	Reuben Fax
Philippe	Morel Bean
Trilby	Virginia Harned
Mrs. Bagot	Rosa Rand
Mme. Vinard	Mathilde Cottrelly
Angèle	Grace Pierrepont
Honorine	Lucile Nelson
Mimi	Monta Elmo
Mussette	Josephine Bennett

"PUDD'N-HEAD WILSON."

A Play of Considerable Interest, Acted with Much Skill.

Mr. Clemens's story of the interchanged babies and the man who took prints of people's thumbs on bits of glass has been made into a play of four acts and a prologue, and at the Herald Square Theatre last evening the first performance of it took place. The work of dramatization was done by Mr. Frank Mayo, and he has accomplished a most difficult task with a degree of success that is somewhat surprising. The play is not a good one, judged by the technical standards, most of which it violates again and again, but not a few of its scenes are of undoubted interest, and at least one of them is marked by a strength of emotion so great that faults of construction can be easily forgotten.

Like all plays made from books, "Pudd'nhead Wilson" lacks continuity of action. The incidents selected for presentation require and receive much explanation of a kind thoroughly undramatic, and, therefore, dull, and yet after all many of them are left vague and not easy to understand, except by recalling the story in its printed form. This, the inevitable consequence of contracting a broad picture to the limits of a proscenium arch, constitutes the chief weakness of Mr. Mayo's play, and may prevent it from being a popular success, but there is at least a probability that the piece may be saved by the picturesqueness and reality of the types it introduces, by the care and ability with which it is acted, and by the curious ingenuity with which its dénouement is brought about. "Shore Acres" won favor on no better grounds than "Pudd'nhead Wilson" can offer, and for reasons not notably dissimilar.

The play follows the book with sufficient closeness. In the prologue the children are changed, not exactly as Mr. Clemens chose to do it, but quite as well. In the first act Tom and Chambers are shown as young men, and the villagers are talking about the mysterious thefts. The Italian twins appear and take lodgings in Wilson's own house. The second act brings the confession to Tom by Roxy that she is his mother. The third centres in the duel between Judge Driscoll and the Italian, and the wounding, not murder, of the former by Tom. The trial of the Count and the revelation of Tom's identity by the finger-marks made during his infancy bring the piece to a close.

In the title role Mr. Mayo portrayed with a skill, which it would be difficult to praise too highly, the gentle Puddinhead, misjudged by all around him, and patiently waiting for recognition and appreciation from the ignorant villagers. The part is a delightfully sympathetic one, and Mr. Mayo played it with a simplicity and sincerity that enabled him to preserve all its humor, while never losing the dignity of an underlying seriousness.

As Chambers, the "white nigger," Mr. Edgar L. Davenport did work quite as admirable as that of Mr. Mayo, and quite as difficult. Mr. Henley made a terribly realistic Tom Driscoll, heartless, cruel, and cowardly. Mr. Harry Davenport as the courtly Judge, Mr. Odell Williams as a comical, but not impossible, Sheriff, and Mr. Joseph Whiting as a lawyer, were all careful studies of character and harmonious elements of the pictures presented. The Roxy of Miss Mary Shaw was emotionally persuasive, while in the interpolated rôles of Wilson's niece and sister, Miss Frances Graham and Miss Lucille La Verne both won cordial applause.

The minor figures, jurymen, slaves, and the like, received more attention than is given to such accessory figures in many productions much more pretentious, and this fact had not a little to do with making the trial scene one of the most effective that has been put in the stage here for years.

David Wilson	Frank Mayo
Chambers	Edgar L. Davenport
York Driscoll	Harry Davenport
Tom Driscoll	E. J. Henley
Howard Pembroke	Joseph Whiting
Luigi Cappello	Ignacio Martinetti
Angelo Cappello	Adolph Klauber
Blake	Odell Williams
Judge Robinson	W. Helmsley
Swan	John E. Ince
Campbell	William S. Gill
Deacon Jasper	E. H. Stephens
Ephraim	F. Marlott
Roxy	Mary Shaw
Patsy	Lucille La Verne
Rowy	Frances Graham
Hannah	Emma Brennan
Melinda	Ellena Maris

The Kendals at Abbey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal began their Spring engagement at Abbey's last night in "Impulse," B. C. Stephenson's familiar play from the French. Their portrayals of fascinating, clear-sighted Mrs. Beresford and slow-witted, courageous Captain Crichton have long been esteemed, and the present performance is admirable, so far as the principals are concerned, and generally smooth and competent.

During the week Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will also appear as Sir John Moyneux and Kate Desmond, in "A White Lie," by Sydney Grundy, another play of the same kind, and as Felix Maitland and Kate Greville in "The Queen's Shilling," G. W. Godfrey's adaptation of the plot and incidents of "Le Fils de Famille" to English surroundings, which is a play of quite a different kind, a simple love story without complications of marital infelicity. The substantial art and personal charm of these popular English artists are revealed and exerted to the best possible effect in these three plays.

Mr. Sothern in Harlem.

Mr. Edward H. Sothern began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night in Jerome K. Jerome's pleasing play called "A Way to Win a Woman," in which his portrayal of the sorely-tempted lover was well supported by the acting of Miss Kimball and the other members of his company. During the week Mr. Sothern will also appear in "Lettarblair," "Lord Chumley," and "The Highest Bidder."

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Alexander Salvini began a week's engagement at the Park Theatre last night, appearing in his well-known impersonation of D'Artagnan, in "The Three Guardsmen." This evening he will present his new play, "The Student of Salamanca," and Thursday night he will be seen for the first time in the vicinity of New-York as Hamlet.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

"Mme. Sans Gêne," performed by Kathryn Kidder and Augustus Pitou's company, began the second week of its term at the Columbia Theatre last night, before a large and appreciative audience. Next week Francis Wilson will present his new opera, "The Devil's Deputy," at this house.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Lautz Company, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of onyx, marble, and granite, and other stone, in Buffalo; capital, $75,000. Directors—William Lautz, Charles Lautz, and Frederick C. M. Lautz of Buffalo.

The Colden Supply Company, to deal in farm products and implements, in the town of Colden, Erie County; capital, $1,500. Directors—Cornelius Ostrander and Jerome Irish of Glenwood, Erie County, Andrew Guetekunst, Myron Brink, and M. L. Miller of Colden.

The Buffalo and New-York Transportation Company of Buffalo, to carry on the business of forwarding and acting as agents for carriers upon the Erie and other canals and upon the Hudson River and tributaries; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Schoellkopf, Sidney H. Finn, William F. O'Rourke, Jr., Peter V. Carroll, Adam Romer, Gordon W. Hall, and William F. O'Rourke, Sr., of Buffalo.

The Sewer Pipe Supply Company of Buffalo, to deal in sewer pipe, flue linings, and cement; capital, $1,500. Directors—Alfred Lyth, Nathaniel C. Barnum, and W. F. Dunspaugh of Buffalo.

The Martin Piano Company, to manufacture pianos in Rochester; capital, $20,000. Directors—George C. Foster, William B. Armstrong, and Edward S. Clarke of Rochester.

The Times Company, to publish newspapers and do a job-printing business in Rochester; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. A. Tanner of Rochester, W. L. Lewis of Bloomfield, N. J., William J. Schaufele of Brooklyn, George W. Morgan, Jr., of Glenn Ridge, N. J., and Frank B. Tanner of Toledo, Ohio.

American Collection Company of Buffalo; capital, $500. Directors—Lucien E. Munsell, C. C. Slaght, and E. M. Sheldon of Buffalo.

The Standard Pharmical Company of Binghamton; capital, $20,000. Directors—A. Lee Tiffany, W. S. Overton, A. E. Mageris, and George Fowler of Binghamton.

W. H. Hicks Company of Buffalo, to do a general printing and publishing business; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. H. Hicks, Jennie T. Hicks, and W. H. Hicks, Jr., of Buffalo.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Tahlequah,

THE YACHT RACING UNION

An Association Formed of the Long Island Sound Clubs.

GENERAL RULES OF THE ORGANIZATION

To Have Uniform Racing Rules, Classification and Measurement—No Changes to be Made This Year.

Representatives of nearly all the yacht clubs that race on Long Island Sound met last night at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Clubhouse to organize as a Union to encourage and promote yacht racing. O. E. Cromwell of the Seawanhakas presided, and the clubs represented were:

Douglaston Yacht Club, F. E. Barnes; Knickerbocker Yacht Club, O. Chellborg; Horse Shoe Harbor Yacht Club, E. P. Cronkhite; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, F. B. Jones; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, O. E. Cromwell; Huguenot Yacht Club, E. B. Hart, Jr.; Waterside Yacht Club, H. A. Irvene; Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, Ward Dixon; Seacliffe Yacht Club, L. L. Clark; Larchmont Yacht Club, J. F. Lovejoy; Huntington Yacht Club, J. W. Shepard; Riverside Yacht Club, W. J. Selleck; Yale Corinthian Yacht Club; S. D. Babcock; Pequot, Casino Association, L. V. Clark; New-Rochelle, Yacht Club, J. W. Rough; Harlem Yacht Club, F. W. Creegan; Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, E. T. Birdsall.

F. Bowne Jones and C. W. Wetmore, a committee appointed at a preliminary meeting held at the Arena last January, presented a report. This told of the objects of the union. Then the proposed rules were read. These caused considerable discussion, and several changes were made. They were finally adopted, and are as follows:

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound.

OBJECT.

The object of the union shall be to encourage and promote yacht racing on Long Island Sound.

ORGANIZATION.

The union shall consist of recognized yacht clubs having a station on Long Island Sound. No club having a membership of less than fifty shall be eligible to representation in the union.

REPRESENTATION.

Each club shall appoint representatives to the union in the following proportion to the number of members on the club's books, namely: One representative for each 100 members or proportion thereof, except that no club shall be entitled to over five representatives. Representatives shall be, as far as practicable, members of the Regatta Committee of the club making the appointment.

JURISDICTION.

The powers of the union shall be advisory merely, and no club shall be bound by the action of the union until it has ratified such action.

MANAGEMENT.

The affairs of the union shall be managed by a council of seven of the representatives, who shall be elected annually by the union at its general meeting. Not more than one representative from the same club shall be eligible to election to the council. Vacancies occurring between the general meetings shall be filled by the coucil.

DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

It shall be the duty of the Council to elect clubs to the union; to appoint special officers and committees; to frame new rules for adoption by the union; to arrange dates for racing events, and to determine and settle all questions and disputes relating to yacht racing which may be referred to it for decision. And, further, to take such steps as it considers necessary and expedient to carry into effect the objects of the union.

The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Secretary.

MEETINGS.

There shall be a general meeting of the union in New-York in December of each year on such day as the Council may appoint. The Council may call special meetings of the union whenever it considers it necessary, and shall do so upon the requisition in writing of seven representatives.

Representatives from seven clubs shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

The Council shall meet at such times and places as it may consider expedient and appoint.

Four representatives shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The expenses of the union shall be apportioned pro rata from the clubs comprising its membership, according to the number of representatives therein.

VOTING.

Voting by proxy shall be allowed.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to the rules may be adopted at any meeting of the union by a two-third vote of those present, provided notice of the amendment has been given in the call for the meeting.

The racing rules were next tackled, and after more discussion the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is considered desirable that all yacht clubs on Long Island Sound adopt a uniform set of racing rules; but,

Whereas it is considered impracticable for this season to have the clubs change their rules so that they shall conform exactly in all deails, it is recommended that for the present the different clubs amend their rules only in so far as to make them agree upon the following points:

First—That all yachts be classified according to their racing length.

Second—That the system of measurement be of length and sail areas as per formula, load water line plus square root of sail area divided by two equal racing lengths.

Third—That only yachts sailing with fixed and with shifting ballast be classed separately.

Fourth—That crews be limited.

Fifth—That a uniform time allowance table be used.

Sixth. That a uniform system of race signals shall be used.

These general rules and the resolution were signed by a delegate from each club represented, who agreed to present them to his club for ratification.

Cup Defender's Crew.

DEER ISLE, Me., April 15.—The crew selected by Capt. Hank Haff for the new Yankee cup defender were all selected in this place, and all are experienced sailors, several of them having commanded coasting and fishing vessels. They were selected from a picked list of seventy-five men. One has since resigned, and his place will be filled later on. The twenty-five secured are, with their ages, as follows: George Conant, 36; W. C. Pickering, 32; J. F. Pussey, 27; F. B. McCauley, 23; John T. Staples, 26; Roswell L. Fifield, 24; Walter Eaton, 19; Gardiek Green, 18; George Stinson, 32; E. E. Hamblen, 30; James Robbins, 22; F. E. Haskell, 26; Samuel Bray, 26; George L. Hardy, 31; Rollins Staples, 31; Charles H. Scott, 32; John T. Marshall, 30; Harry W. Gray, 23; William Scott, 30; Irving Barbour, 27; Bentley Barbour, 23; Herbert Bray, 21; Leslie Stinson, 24; W. W. Horton, 26, and H. P. Davis, 40.

SACHS SCHOOL GAMES.

Tame Contests at Berkeley Oval—Queer Decision of the Judges.

The first annual games of the Sachs School Athletic Association were held at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The games were marred by what appeared to be mistakes on the part of the judges in selecting the winners in two events.

The first instance was in the 100-yard dash, (open,) when Sidney Syme, Barnard's star athlete, who appeared to have won the final heat fairly was judged to have been beaten by his schoolmate, H. L. Washburn. In the one-mile run L. Tappin of Cutler School, the holder of the mile indoor record, 4:56 1-5, and H. H. Blair of Barnard School started. The whole field ran three-quarters nicely, but at the upper turn of the last quarter Tappin fouled Blair in attempting to take the lead. Blair, however, regained his position, and finished first. Despite the fact of Blair's finishing first, the judges would award him no prize. They said that they would be better able to decide about the matter when Blair and Tappin come together again in the one-mile run.

The rest of the events were exceedingly tame. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Open.—First heat won by R. Moore, Barnard; S. A. Syme, Barnard, second. Time—0:11 3-5. Second heat won by C. H. Elmer, Cutler; H. L. Washburn, Barnard, second. Time—0:11 1-5. Third heat won by M. Heidelberg, Sachs; no second man. Time—0:11⅘. Final heat won by Washburn; Syme, second; Moore, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Closed.—Dead heat between P. Ringer, '97, and O. Fleishmann, '96; H. Strauss, third. Time—0:13 2-5. On the run-off Fleishmann won. Time—0:13 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Closed.—First heat won by F. C. Gramm, '95; A. Sachs, '97, second. Time—0:11 3-5. Second heat won by M. Heidelberg, '95; A. C. Kaufmann, '95, second. Time—0:12 4-5. Final heat won by Gramm; Sachs, second; Kaufmann, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Closed.—Won by A. Sachs, '97; W. Price, '95, second; R. Jaeckel, '97, third. Time—0:28 1-5.

Mile Run, Open.—Won by L. Tappin, Cutler; H. H. Blair, Barnard, second; C. C. Roberts, third. Time—5:16.

440-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Gramm, '95; H. Mosenthal, '95, second; M. Heidelberg, '95, third. Time—1:05 1-5.

Mile Bicycle.—First heat won by C. J. Harbeck, Cutler; S. H. Gillespie, Columbia Grammar, second. Time—2:45 1-5. Second heat won by I. A. Powell, Cutler; W. J. Ehrich, Harvard, second. Time—2:45 1-5. Final heat won by Powell; C. J. Harbeck, Cutler, second; S. H. Gillespie, Columbia Grammar, third. Time—3:44.

880-Yard Run, Closed.—Won by H. Mosenthal, '95; C. Well, '97, second; W. Le Prince, '97, third. Time—2:16.

Mile Walk, Closed.—Won by H. Lehman, '95; A. Gitterman, '96, second; W. Le Prince, '97, third. Time—8:50.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Closed.—Won by F. C. Gramm, '95, 33 feet 9 inches; F. Le Prince, '97, second; E. Walker, '96, third.

In the contest for the silver cup, scoring the largest number of points, the following were the results:

	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Total.
'95	5	2	2	33
'97	1	4	3	20
'96	1	1	1	9
'98	0	0	1	1

Oarsmen on the Passaic.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—The crack senior four of the institute, consisting of Lockmeyer, Tax, Kiley, and Knechler, with their junior eight, junior single, and six-oared gig, were out practicing on the Passaic River yesterday. Four from the Triton Club, consisting of Brink, Davidson, Hadfield, and Holf, were also practicing. It was the first appearance of the Tritons on the water this season, the institute having been out several times. Some members of the Newark Rowing Club and Farmer, from the Tritons, took out one of the Triton's shells on trial. Quigley stroked the crew. The Passaics also had a junior crew, which was very active. Wirtz of the Passaics was out with his single scull, and also a senior eight from the Eurekas dotted the surface of the water during the day.

Cornell's Team to Meet Columbia.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 15.—Cornell has entered a team in the race to be held on Thursday, April 18, at Philadelphia under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The occasion of the race is the dedication of Franklin Field, the new athletic field of the University of Pennsylvania. The races will be for one mile, in quarter-mile relays. The competing colleges will be matched in pairs, Cornell running against Columbia. This afternoon on Percy Field the trials to determine the four men who are to represent Cornell were run. The day was wet, and the track was heavy, so that the time was very slow. The four men selected are F. B. Stratford, '95; G. W. Rulison, '95; W. Stebbins, '97, and J. E. Gignoux, '98.

Beyer the Best Athlete.

ORANGE, N. J., April 15.—The series of athletic contests which have been in progress in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association for the past week have been concluded, and Joseph C. Beyer wins the first prize, a handsome gold medal, for doing the best work in the several contests. Arthur Davies will be awarded the second prize, a silver medal. The winners of the events were as follows: Pole vault, Joseph C. Beyer, height, 8 feet 5 inches; rope climb, Arthur Davies, time, 0:09 2-5; putting the shot, Frederick Reimer, distance, 36 feet 8 inches; potato race, Joseph C. Beyer, time, 1:45.

THE SPORTSMEN'S EXPOSITION.

What Has Been Given and Is Still Desired for the Coming Exhibition.

From Shooting and Fishing.

The great exposition of field sports of this country, to be given next month, is becoming an item of general interest and comment. If there has existed any doubt as to how the sportsmen themselves would look upon the exposition, there is no longer reason for conjecture. The hundreds of letters asking for information have been a gratifying surprise and an evidence of the unanimity of good will toward the exposition. The offers of trophies and ancient arms and weapons for the loan displays increases each day. Prominent sportsmen are anxious to do all they can to secure a splendid representative exhibit of everything in the line of mounted game. The occasion will be one of unusual privilege. The committee of measurements and records desire this exposition to be as complete as possible. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Archibald Rogers, and George Bird Grennell, are gentlemen who are familiar with the best types of our North American game, and this committee should have placed before them a full collection of our North American game animals to pass judgment upon.

Here permit us to urge every sportsman who owns typical heads of our large game to send at once to the Secretary of the association a list of the same, with such data as may be authentic. The association expects to have 500 heads of the various species pledged for exhibition. There has never been an opportunity before to compare the largest heads of our antlered game, and this occasion should be made a memorable one. Below is given a list of the articles which are needed in order to make the exhibits of a historical nature complete:

A primitive dug-out, an old birch-bark canoe, a flat-bottom boat, a modern canoe, a racing shell, a catapult or slung shot, cross bow, boomerang, blow gun, Indian arrows and bows, blunderbuss, primitive guns of different designs, Kentucky rifles, flintlock guns and pistols, percussion guns and pistols, and various kinds of sights and levels.

A very interesting, unique, and instructive exhibit will be that of Messrs. Tatham & Brothers, the well-known shot manufacturers, whose shot tower has been a landmark in New-York City for over half a century. This enterprising firm is constructing a shot tower to be placed in the exposition, where the public will be shown the method of making shot. The lead will leave the furnace at the top of the thirty-foot tower and the shot will fall at the bottom, and the several sizes be sifted as they fall at the base. The packing and labeling will be done in plain view. This exhibit will reveal to the public the mystery of how shot is made round and of uniform size and weight.

As the management intend making a great feature of the various club nights, it is their desire that all shooting, fishing, golfing, lawn tennis, or other clubs formed for outdoor sports should send a list of their officers and members to the management of the Madison Square Garden, so that they can be furnished with tickets for the special evenings upon which the clubs from their vicinity attend.

TENNIS SEASON OPENED.

Games Played on the West Side Club's Courts Yesterday.

The race which takes place every Spring between the local tennis clubs for the honor of being the first to open the outdoor playing season was won yesterday afternoon by the West Side Tennis Club. The club's courts at Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street, have been the scene of unusual activity for the last ten days, and Arthur Taylor, the club Captain, managed to carry out his promise to have the courts ready for his fellow-members yesterday.

Taylor also introduced two new players to the club, J. C. Chamberlain and George Worthington, both of whom put up a game that will make them dangerous in any local tournament. Worthington seems to be considerably better than Chamberlain, and will rank in the second-class of New-York players, if he keeps up steady practice.

Doubles were played during the earlier part of the afternoon, but later on Fischer, one of the club's star players, made his appearance, and after a little preliminary practice, sailed into his old opponent, Bostwick, and defeated him to the tune of 8—6, 9—7, 6—0. Then he tackled Taylor, and after indulging him with the lead, beat him out 6—4. Fischer's work was fair for a first day's play.

Besides these games, contests took place between Crowninshield, Adair, Fennessey, Skidmore, and others. Heywood, the Central Park crack, was among the lookers-on. Several of the women players were present, but none ventured to play. The courts were a little soft near the surface, and the early play may tell on them, but Capt. Taylor is inclined to think that no damage will be done.

A Monster Cake Walk.

The National Ethiopian Amusement Company, whose cakewalk at Madison Square Garden March 2 was the talk of the town for days, has secured the Garden for Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4, and will put on a similar entertainment, but on a much larger scale. The jubilee chorus of 100 will present an entire new repertory, different each night. There are several prima donnas who contest the Black Patti's claim to be the premier songstress of the colored race, and they will be given an opportunity to give their side of the argument. On Friday night sixty couples will start in the big cakewalk for the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar prize. They will walk until the judges have sifted the most promising down to thirty couple, who will contest in the final walk on Saturday night. In addition, Manager "Jim" Kennedy is arranging a match walk between Luke Blackburn and Proctor Knott, who have both won straight-walk championships, for the final night. In the big cakewalk fancy and original movements will count. There will be many other features.

EXCELSIORS' BLOOMER RECEPTION

The Fashionable Cycle Club Has a Novel Meeting at Its Parlors.

The Excelsior Cycle Club, which has in its short career attained a wide prom nence by reason of the number, beauty, and talents of its feminine members, held an enjoyable sociable at its rooms, at 1,786 Broadway, last evening. Besides a very entertaining programme of vocal and instrumental selections, there was a season of dancing, followed by a collation.

The terpsichorean part of the sociable was a symposium in bloomers, many of the fair members being in such end-of-the-century costumes. This was perhaps the first dance of cycling enthusiasts in costume in this country. Some time ago the Increvables, the Four Hundred's cycling club of Paris, held a costume ball at which all the world marveled. This is supposed to have been the very first ball of the kind.

A few of the more prominent members of the club present were Mrs. M. L. Peck, Ida Trafford Bell, Mme. A. Lagasse, Miss Marie Grese, Miss Patton, Mr. and Miss Raisbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Charles V. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Weir, Mrs. E. S. Merrie, Dr. J. H. Brauth, Miss Ida Brauth, Mr. L. P. Dosh, Mrs. M. Kaiser, Mr. Harry Cunningham, Miss M. A. Sheehan, Miss Carrie Blatt, Miss Yatman, and Miss Tompkins.

Among those who contributed to the entertainment of the party were two little sisters, Florence and Mattie May Buchanan, who recited, and Miss Brauth, who gave a violin solo.

ANOTHER MILITARY CYCLE CORPS

Ninth Regiment Enthusiasts Expect to Have a Large Company.

A bicycle corps is now in process of formation in the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. The membership of this corps is limited to fifty men. In speaking of the corps, one of the members said; "It is our opinion that if it became generally known that we were forming a bicycle corps, in which new members would stand on the same footing as the older members of the regiment, we believe we would not be able to drill the entire corps for want of room; but, anyway, that would only inconvenience us temporarily, as next Fall, or at the latest in the Spring, we will be in our new armory in West Fourteenth Street, which, by the way, will be the largest and finest armory in the State, and in the meantime we will find a way to drill."

The main duties of the bicycle corps will be the carrying of dispatches, and in cases where it is desirable that a number of men proceed with speed to a given point, the bicycle corps will be detailed for this work. It is also the intention of the members to have weekly runs, and they are anxious to secure new members, especially fast riders, as the present idea is to enter their fast riders in the coming racing events.

The Secretary, George A. Knobloch, whose address is 57 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, will be glad to give further information that may be desired.

Yorkville Wheelmen Election.

The Yorkville Wheelmen last evening decided to apply for membership in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and elected the following officers: President—H. J. Roshi; Vice President—T. J. Lyon; Secretary—T. Hastings; Treasurer—Thomas F. Phelan; Sergeant at Arms—T. K. Ottmeler; Captain—William G. Gallagher; First Lieutenant—L. E. Dilberger; Second Lieutenant—James B. Thomas; Color Bearer—Henry Mock; Bugler—W. W. Tryon; Board of Governors—L. Loest, H. C. Gennerick, N. Mowton, A. C. Breckert, and Charles Bergold.

Banker Ready for Houben.

George Banker, the American crack, now in Paris, has written to The Wheel to say that the first intimation he got that Houben wanted to race him was from a Paris newspaper. The Belgian wonder will not go without a race if he really wants to try his (Banker's) speed, for the Pittsburger adds that as soon as he gets in good condition he will compete against any man now on that side of the Atlantic.

Says Lenz Was Shot.

LONDON, April 15.—The Daily News correspondent in Armenia says that the American bicyclist Frank Lenz who disappeared last Summer in the neighborhood of Delibaba, a notoriously lawless district, was shot on the road between Dahar and Kourtali.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson has scheduled the following runs: April 21, Orange; May 5, Suffern; May 19, Plainfield; June 2, Boonton; June 16, Central Valley; June 30, Fort Lee; July 14, Morristown; July 28, Hackensack; Aug. 11, Coney Island; Aug. 25, Greenwood Lake; Sept. 8, Elizabeth; Sept. 22, Montclair; Oct. 6, Tarrytown; Oct. 20, Goshen.

—Champion Arthur Zimmerman was married in Troy next Sunday evening to Miss Grace Riley a sister of ex-Assemblyman James M. Riely of that city. The newly married pair left immediately after the ceremony for a Southern tour. Later on they will go to Europe.

—The Metropolitan Bicycling Company's riding academy, which has been recently opened at the Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, will hold a reception and formal housewarming during the present week, the exact date of which will be announced to-morrow.

—The members of the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing are making great preparations for the proposed fair, which will be held on April 24 and 25. The proceeds of the fair will be devoted to refurnishing the new clubhouse on Amity Street.

—A. G. Spalding & Bros.' Nassau Street store was so crowded yesterday that one would be led to imagine that all the wheelmen in and about New-York were in need of bicycle accessories.

—Frank H. Campbell of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has been appointed a local Consul. His address is 21 Park Row.

Golf Links at Belmont's Farm.

BABYLON, L. I., April 15.—August Belmont is going to have golf links laid out on his big farm near here. The work will be superintended by C. A. W. Fox, the professional golfer and coach of the Meadowbrook Club. The new links are to be a twelve-hole course, with a circuit of two and three-quarter miles at first. There is ample room for a larger course, and the links may be extended to eighteen holes, with a circuit of three and one-half miles. The estimated cost is about $6,000, and will entail an additional outlay of $2,000 a year to keep it in order. The grounds will be encircled with walls after the fashion in England.

The first matches of the golf season will take place at the Meadow brook grounds on next Sunday. Three silver cups will be contested for by the members.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Always makes wholesome food.

NO CUP FOR THE JASPERS

They Had a Hard Game with Rusie in the Pitcher's Box.

SCORE: NEW-YORKS, 15; JASPERS, 3

Driscoll Showed Up Well Between the Points for the Jaspers—Boswell a Grotesque but Unsatisfactory Umpire.

The Jasper Baseball Club of Manhattan College had their try for the loving cup offered by the management of the New-York Baseball Club at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon. They were "up against it," in the language of the sporting fraternity, for "Little Amos" Rusie pitched throughout the game and puzzled the collegians considerably. In the last two innings Rusie let up on his speed a bit and gave the boys from Manhattanville a chance to get 5 of their 8 base hits. In the last inning he simply tossed the ball over the plate, so that they could bang it as they pleased.

While the Jaspers played what would have been a good game against players of their class, they found the League players too much for them and were beaten by a score of 15 to 3. Boswell, the lawyer-pitcher of the New-Yorks, acted as umpire, and didn't make much of a success of it, for some of his decisions were as outre as the patchwork uniform, with frescoed trousers, in which he appeared.

Driscoll pitched a right good game for the collegians and was well supported by Brennan behind the bat, though the New-Yorks made it lively for him in the seventh inning, when Tiernan began the fun with a three-base hit. Of the League team, Stafford did the best work and Doyle the poorest, the latter being caught napping on both first and third base, in the latter case by the old trick of the baseman holding the ball, while it was supposed to be in the hands of the pitcher.

The Jaspers will hardly have a chance for the cup, which will probably go to either Yale or Brown, unless the Columbia boys should put up an unexpectedly good game this afternoon.

Details of the game are sufficiently told in this tabulated score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JASPERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss	4	2	3	2	1	O'Brien, 1b	0	1	10	1	1
V'H't'n, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Glennon, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Davis, 3b	3	3	1	1	0	Driscoll, p	0	1	1	5	2
Doyle, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	Brennan, c	0	1	1	0	1
Tiernan, rf	1	1	2	1	0	Shea, 3b	1	1	2	4	2
Stafford, 2b	1	2	1	3	0	McDon'd, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Burke, lf	2	1	0	0	0	Cotter, lf	1	1	4	0	1
Farrell, c	1	1	8	2	2	Cestro, ss	0	0	2	1	1
Rusie, p	0	1	0	6	1	Co'lan, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Total	15	15	27	17	4	Total	3	8	24	13	8

New-York .....3 0 1 1 0 2 8 2 *—15
Jaspers .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2— 3

Earned runs—New-York, 9; Jaspers, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 4; Jaspers, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Jaspers, 7. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Driscoll, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 9; by Driscoll, 1. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Davis, Rusie. Stolen bases—New-York, 6; Jaspers, 3. Hit by pitcher—Van Haltren, Doyle. Wild pitch—Driscoll. Passed balls—Farrell, Brennan. Umpire—Mr. Boswell.

BROOKLYN REGULARS WON.

Both Teams Batted Hard, Scoring Altogether Thirty-two Runs.

The first exhibition game of the season at Eastern Park was played yesterday afternoon between the Regulars and Colts, each side being made up of members of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The sea breeze from Canarsie was not too chilly to prevent about 500 enthusiasts from witnessing the game, which, by the way, was umpired by "Tim" Hurst. Kennedy pitched for the Regulars and was practically knocked out of the box in the fifth inning. Gumbert pitched in the Buckeye man's place after that, and did quite well. No specially meritorious plays were made, and errors were plentiful on both sides. The Regulars won the game by the score of 18 to 14. The score:

REGULARS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLTS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	4	4	3	0	1	Schoch, 2b	2	3	3	2	2
La Ch'ce, 1b	1	1	5	0	0	Hines, ss	1	1	0	5	2
Daly, 2b	1	2	0	0	1	Foutz, 1b	1	1	7	3	0
Burns, rf	2	2	3	0	0	Anderson, lf	2	0	3	1	1
Tw'ey'r, lf	3	3	5	2	0	Mulvey, 3b	0	1	4	1	1
Shindle, 3b	1	2	0	3	0	Stein, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	2	1	0	Dailey, cf	3	2	3	0	3
Grim, c	2	2	5	1	1	Burrell, c	2	2	2	3	0
Gumbert, p	1	0	2	2	0	Daub, p	2	1	1	4	0
Kennedy, p	2	2	0	1	0						
Lucid, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Total	14	12	27	19	9
Total	18	20	27	10	4						

Regulars .....2 1 1 1 5 1 0 6 1—18
Colts .....2 4 1 0 6 1 0 0 0—14

Earned runs—Regulars, 7; Colts, 6. Two-base hits—Griffin, (2,) Burns. Three-base hits—Daly, Mulvey. Home run—Treadway. Stolen bases—Burns, Treadway, (2,) Corcoran, Grim, Gumbert, Schoch, Anderson, Dailey, Daub. Wild throws—Schoch, Daly, Grim. Fumbled grounders—Schoch, Dailey, Burns. Missed grounders—Hines, Mulvey. Missed flies—Dailey, Griffin. Struck out—By Gumbert, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—by Kennedy, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Daub, 5; off Gumbert, 1. Passed ball—Grim, 1. Double plays—Daub and Burrell, Schoch and Mulvey, Foutz and Schoch. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Time—1:57.

Baltimore, 12; Princeton, 1.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The champions played the first game of the season on their home grounds this afternoon, and 4,000 persons shivered and cheered in the uncompleted stands. The Princeton College boys, their opponents, were beaten with ridiculous ease. The Orioles played with the same snap and vim which characterized their work at the close of last season. An error and careless fielding in the seventh inning gave the Tigers their only run. Score:

Baltimore.... ..... 5 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 1—12
Princeton... ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Princeton, 3. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Princeton, 3. Batteries—Hoffer, Kissinger, and Robinson; Hitzrot, Wilson, and Williams.

Pennsylvania, 8; Brown, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Pennsylvania played a tie seven-inning game with Brown here to-day. The Quakers outbatted and outfielded the visitors, but Brown's hitting was much the more opportune, they having only six men left on bases, while Pennsylvania had twelve. The game was called on account of darkness. The score:

Pennsylvania .....1 0 4 0 1 1 1 0—8
Brown .....3 0 2 0 1 2 0 0—8

Hits—University of Pennsylvania, 13; Brown, 8. Errors—University of Pennsylvania, 2; Brown, 9. Batteries—Schoenhut and Brennan; White and Dunne, and Langg. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Attendance, 500.

Eighteen Innings and No Runs.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 15.—An interesting game of baseball was played at New-Gretna to-day between the Monitors of this place and the Welcomes of New-Gretna. Eighteen innings were played, and neither side made a run. Darkness stopped the game.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—The South Orange Field Club baseball team has elected the Rev. R. Hilliard Gage manager and Boyd Halliday Captain. Harold Byron has been made manager of the second nine and George Miles Captain.

—Westervelt is pitching in great form just now. He says he is in better condition now than at any time last season. He is on the Giants' reserve list, and unless released will probably confine his efforts to the Orange Athletic Club nine.

—The Watsessing Baseball Club will open its season on Saturday, April 27, with a game with the Actives of Newark, on the latter's grounds.

Three Days' Shooting Tournament.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—The big shooting tournament, under the auspices of the Inter-State Association, will open in Exposition Park at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and continue three days. There are 188 entries, representing the entire country. The first day will be occupied in shooting the handicap race. The event was won last year by J. von Lengerke, who shot 99 out of a possible 110 targets. He is one of the four scratch men this year.

Simmons Reinstated.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—This afternoon C. C. Moffitt, President of the Fair Association and Western Turf Congress, received a dispatch from Chicago stating that the noted race horse Simmons had been reinstated and was eligible to run on any of the Turf Congress tracks. This means that the horse's entry to stakes will be received everywhere in the West and that his match race with Dr. Rice will take place at the Fair Grounds here next Saturday.

A DERBY FOR FANDANGO.

The Tennessee Derby Easily Won by a Dark Horse from Kentucky.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—The first important race of the season in this country was decided here this afternoon when Mr. Orth's Fandango galloped in an easy winner in the Tennessee Derby, worth $4,656. Six hours before the flag Fandango was not seriously regarded as a factor in the race. He had been specially trained for the race at Louisville, and was shipped here for this one event, arriving yesterday. Willie Martin accompanied the horse from Louisville and had the mount.

When the books opened the local talent could do nothing in the race, but G. B. Morris and his odds were soon forced down to 2 to 1. Bennett's entry, Gath, and Wells Street, of the Ruddy Brothers' string, were also well played at 3 to 1 and 4 to 1 each. When the horses moved toward the post 3 to 1 was posted on Fandango, but at that moment the Kentucky contingent entered the betting ring, and in three minutes the Kentucky trained nag had been backed off the boards.

The start was a splendid one. The horses got away on the first break with Prince in the lead, a head in front of Wells Street, who was the same in front of G. B. Morris. Fandango was in the rear, though not far away. At the quarter Gath had forged three lengths to the front, Prince dropping to the rear, where he remained. Fandango had reached third place at a swinging gallop, with Gath second. At the three-quarter pole Fandango had taken the lead, with Gath second and G. B. Morris third. Fandango was hotly pressed here, having a lead of only a neck. But he pulled out and entered the stretch two lengths ahead, which distance he increased to five at the wire. The drive in the stretch was between Jovial and G. B. Morris for the place, but Bergen outrode Chorn and landed Corrigan's horse winner by a head.

The time, 1:59¼, is the best ever made in a Derby on this track, though it lacks four seconds of the track record. Some 10,000 persons saw the race. Results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sister Mary, 109 pounds, (C. Weber,) 4 to 5, won; Libertine, 111, (Macklin,) 7 to 5, second; Oakwood, 111, (Brooks,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Brown Dick, Cerro Gordo, Barney Aaron, Jr., and Aunt Lida also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds. Four furlongs. Fred Barr, 107 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 8 to 5, won; Warren Point, 110, (Ballard,) 5 to 2, second; Fasig, 110, (C. Graham,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:51½. Sir Dilke, Carrie C., Newhouse, Becky Sharp, and Wildflower also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Tennessee Derby; $3,000 added; three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Fandango, 117 pounds, (Martin,) 2 to 1, won; G. B. Morris, 122, (Bergen,) 3 to 1, second; Jovial, 107, (Chorn,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:59¼. Gath, Wells Street, Ringmaster, and Prince also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-old fillies. Four furlongs. Lady Inez, 115 pounds, (Chorn,) 1 to 8, won; Altedana, 105, (McClain,) 8 to 1, second; Castalia, 105, (A. Clayton,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:52. Rence also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Over five hurdles. One mile and a quarter. My Luck, 129 pounds, (McCullough,) 1 to 2, won; Carraccas, 129, (Withers,) 4 to 1, second; Ell Kendig, 135, (Murphy,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:22¾. Royal Flush also ran.

Must Stop Foreign Books.

The Secretary of the Jockey Club was yesterday instructed to notify the officers of the Virginia Jockey Club that the making of a "foreign book" on races run at Nashville, Memphis, and Roby must be discontinued, or their license would be revoked.

This decision was the outcome of a meeting of the Jockey Club held yesterday afternoon for the special purpose of discussing this matter. The Virginia Jockey Club conducts a meeting at St. Asaph's, Va., at which a number of the members of the Jockey Club race their horses. The so-called "foreign book" is caried on just outside the track inclosure, as Senator Mushback, who represented the Virginia Club explained to the Stewards of the Jockey Club. He also introduced documentary evidence to show that the Virginia Jockey Club was not interested in the book. The Stewards did not seem to think the evidence was sufficient to disprove the evidence they were possessed of, hence the issuance of the order as noted.

M. Wolff, better known as "Carley B.," and Walter Whyburn, a jockey, both of whom had been ruled off the tracks for suspicious performances at the Narragansett Park meeting, at Providence, last Fall, applied for reinstatement. This was refused.

August Belmont presided at the meeting, at which Messrs. Donner, Keene, Knapp, Thompson, and Sturgis was present.

Under False Colors.

There seems to be something a bit "fishy" about the establishment of a new race track at Jacksonville, Fla., reference to which has been made in the columns of The Times. Edwin John Harvey and James F. Stephens are the projectors of the scheme, according to a circular which has been widely distributed among horsemen.

These men, whoever they may be, have taken liberties with the names of Mr. August Belmont and other gentlemen interested in high-class racing in this vicinity, and have represented them as interested in and approving of the scheme.

Mr. Belmont is in no way interested in the scheme, nor responsible for any representations as to the project, as he is opposed to winter racing of any kind. Several other gentlemen whose names have been used have no connection whatever with the "plant."

The Count Rode Very Badly.

RED BANK, N. J., April 15.—The Monmouth Hunt Club had an interesting drag hunt near here this afternoon. A number of New-York society people took part in the chase. The hunt started from near Nut Swamp, and led the riders over a fine piece of farming country. Among the riders were Miss Harriman, Miss Post, Miss Pomeroy, Count Haddock, Dr. Edwin Field, P. F. Collier, Col. Stevens, and Robert Potter. Most of the gentlemen riders had tumbles during the run, but there were no serious injuries. Count Haddock "came a cropper" at every fence.

A Challenge Declined.

BOSTON, April 15.—The challenge of the Boston Press Club for a telegraphic chess match of eight players on a side, between All Boston and All New-York for a stake of $100, has been declined by the Manhattan Chess Club of the latter city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:19|Sun sets...6:40|Moon rises...1:28

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:21	1:02	6:45	7:00
Governors Island	12:45	1:30	7:30	7:40
Hell Gate	2:38	3:23	8:58	9:08

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MINISTER CHANGES FAITH

Calls Congregationalism a Sinking Ship and Deserts It.

SEEKS REDEMPTION AMONG BAPTISTS

The Rev. Dr. I. H. B. Headley Confesses at the Baptist Conference — Talk on Hawaii.

The proceedings of the Baptist ministers' conference, held yesterday at the Baptist Publication Society's Building, Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, was of an unusually interesting nature. After Capt. H. E. W. Campbell, the traveler, had given an address on Hawaii, which was listened to with deep attention, a prominent convert was introduced to the conference. This was the Rev. Dr. I. H. B. Headley, until recently pastor of the fashionable Congregationalist Church of Elmwood, Providence, R. I.

It was announced that Dr. Headley had abandoned the Congregationalists for the Baptists, and was baptized yesterday by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

Dr. Headley belongs to one of the oldest New-England families, and one which numbers many men distinguished in the affairs of the Nation. His uncle, J. T. Headley, who now lives at Newburg, N. Y., was formerly Secretary of State in New-York and is an author of some note. His father, the Rev. P. T. Headley, who lives at Lexington, Mass., is the author of the work, "Empress Josephine," and several other historical volumes. Dr. Headley was called upon to address the Baptist ministers. He said in part:

"My family were always Congregationalists; I am the first to leave the old faith and seek a new one, but I may say I was driven to it by the condition of the theological teaching of the Congregationalists. As rats are said to desert a sinking ship, I have felt that I must abandon a sect whose true evangelical doctrine is thrown to the winds.

"It has got so now that the query is, 'How little does a Congregationalist need to be saved?' I can no longer stay in a Church where the Bible is cast away. I want a religion where I can believe in the Good Book from cover to cover.

"I know of a Congregationalist church that is willing to take in any one that comes along, Quaker, Unitarian, or any one, so careless have they become. It is like a house with crumbling walls, and I have felt that the Baptists were really reformed Congregationalists. I thank you for your warm welcome."

Dr. Headley is about forty years old, and was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover in 1871, and later from Amherst College. He has been in charge of a church at Rastindale, near Boston, for a few years.

Capt. Campbell, in his address on Hawaii, said: "The Kanakas are a strange people. Where they came from is a matter of discussion. There is not a drop of negro blood in the veins of a Kanaka, nor of the American Indian, nor of the Mongolian, nor of any other known race.

"Tradition says they came to the Hawaiian Islands 400,000 in number. They had a system of government with chiefs and priests, who dictated the religion, and were men of power. The people were divided into different orders of society. Their religion was heathenish, and they worshipped idols. Human sacrifices were common. No ceremony could be had unless a number of people were slaughtered as offerings to their gods. This continued for twelve centuries.

"In 1819 the people destroyed their idols, and the unparalleled circumstance confronted the missionaries from Boston, when they landed at Hawaii in 1820, of a people without a religion. These people had no written nor pictorial language, yet how do you account for the fact that they knew of the creation, the deluge, and other events described in the Bible?

"The purpose of the deposed Queen was to drive the whites from the Government, from the possession of their lands, and from the islands if necessary.

"The Kanaka is not a rogue, he's not a thief, yet you will be deceived in him if you trust him too implicitly. He will walk into your house if you leave the door open—and all doors are left open in that genial climate—and appropriate any article he fancies. He does not think it wrong, and expects you would do the same. He simply doesn't like systematic work. About forty square feet of land will provide all necessaries for him. He will raise taku enough on that to sustain him. Fruits are plentiful, and nature provides sufficient food to sustain human life.

"He spends nine-tenths of his time lying under some shade tree, basking in the sun, or smiling at nature as nature smiles at him. It seems entirely impossible to eradicate from his mind the principles rooted there by centuries of living as one free and happy family.

"The number of people has been reduced from 400,000 to 34,000, not from war, not from pestilence, but from violation of God's commandments. The day is not far distant when the race will be extinct. The Kanakas take no interest, at least active, in the affairs of Hawaii.

"It will be very burdensome for the American whites to maintain for any length of time the present Government. President Dole is a true-hearted, noble-minded man, England wants the islands, as she wants everything that is of any value. Japan is casting longing eyes on beautiful Hawaii.

"Do not forget there is not a foot of land on the islands that is not marked by American enterprise. The greater part of the wealth, most of the commerce, and business are in the hands of Americans. These and the American missionaries are the ones who want to see the Stars and Stripes float over the fruitful land."

FOR A NEW GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL

The Hearing Before the Mayor—Wide District and the Population.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill to provide a new building for Gouverneur Hospital in Gouverneur Slip.

The bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and provides that the new building shall cost $200,000. The old building will be devoted to other purposes.

Dr. H. M. Silverman of the Board of Governors appeared in favor of the bill, and said that at present there were only 38 beds for a district that included 285,000 people. He said that this fact was an argument in itself.

Dr. C. E. Nammack, also of the Board of Governors, followed, and said that a new building was a crying necessity, and that the residents of that populous district which the hospital administered to could not be treated under the best of conditions at present.

Dr. Nammack said afterward that the Mayor was in favor of the bill.

Bark Indian Chief Saves the Crew.

LONDON, April 15.—The British bark Indian Chief has arrived at Dover with the crew of the Bremen streamer George, which was sunk by coming into collision with the Indian Chief in the Channel. The steamer's crew were picked up by the bark and safely landed.

CHARITY FUND IN QUESTION

Charles C. Savage Explains What He Said About One Expenditure in Reference to the Theatrical License Fund.

One statement reported to have been made last Thursday before the Board of Excise and Apportionment by President Charles C. Savage, of the Demilt Dispensary, has caused much public comment.

This statement, as reported, was in effect that Dr. Demilt disclosed to Controller Fitch that there was one institution in receipt of city money which spent 90 per cent of the money for expenses of administration, leaving only 10 per cent for charity.

When Mr. Savage's attention was called to the subject yesterday he said:

"I did make the statement that there had been one institution in New-York which had swallowed up 90 per cent of its receipts in the expenses of administration. The institution in question was non-sectarian, and was devoted to the care of children. But this was the case with the institution several years ago, and is not the case now, nor was that institution represented before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment when I made my statement. The institution has since been reorganized with a new superintendent and treasurer, and the proportionate expenses of administration are much less.

"There is one charitable organization in New-York which, by its last report, spent about 50 per cent. of its receipts in the expenses of administration. There are two other institutions, also in receipt of money from the city, from the theatrical and concert license fund, which divide whatever surplus they have at the end of each year among their doctors.

"Some of the hospital dispensaries which are given money from this theatrical and concert license fund have no visiting physicians. They are thus defective in a charitable sense, since they can give medical aid only to those who are able to go to the dispensary.

"I do not think it is right for the city to give one-half of this theatrical and concert license fund to the Actors' Fund. This fund is raised by a tax. It would be more logical to reduce the license of theatres and concert halls 50 per cent. and give them nothing, or, at least, only their proportion of the fund, for charity.

"Before there is any distribution of this fund, the reports of all the charitable organizations should be received by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and analyzed, and a basis should be established for the distribution. Medical institutions should get a share of the fund in proportion, not to the number of patients treated, but to the number of consultations held. Institutions taking care of children should get money in proportion to the number of days they assist children. Charitable schools should receive city money in proportion to the number of days' attendance of the pupils, and not in proportion to the number of pupils."

A CHURCH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

The Charles Street United Presbyterian Church Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

The fourth service of the semi-centennial celebration of the Charles Street United Presbyterian Church was held last evening before a large audience. Among those on the platform were Col. J. B. Finlay, the Rev. A. H. McKinney of Olivet Chapel, the Rev. James Parker of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Jersey City; the Rev. W. B. Stoddard of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. John Patrick, pastor of the West Twenty-fifth Street Presbyterian Church; the Rev. James A. Reed, the pastor, and Mr. James Young, Chairman of the congregation and a member since its foundation.

The Rev. John Patrick delivered the prayer, after which the Rev. James A. Reed read a brief review of the history of the church. Its first pastor was the Rev. Hugh Henry Blair, who received his call from Philadelphia in 1836, and was the incumbent until his death, in 1877. An elegant marble tablet on the platform of the church, eulogizing the Rev. Mr. Blair, bears testimony to the respect and esteem his congregation had for him. At the time the Rev. Mr. Blair took charge the congregation worshipped in what was known as the Second Associate Congregational Church, at Thompson and Prince Streets. In February, 1836, the Rev. Mr. Blair came from Philadelphia. He received a call, which he accepted, and assumed control on Aug. 24, 1836. In the Spring of 1842 what was known as the Third Associate Church, on Sixth Avenue, opposite West Third Street, was opened, with the Rev. Mr. Blair as pastor. In 1844 the Charles Street ground was bought, and, together with the building, cost $13,000. At that time the church was well up-town, and of fashionable design.

Congratulatory addresses were also delivered by Col. J. B. Finlay and theRevs. A. H. McKinney and James Parker. An entertainment, which will wind up the celebration, will be held in the church this evening.

TREASURY RECEIPTS DISAPPOINTING

They Do Not Meet Expectations for the First Half of This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Treasury receipts for half of the month of April aggregate $12,355,000, indicating not over $25,000,000 for the month. Expenditures so far foot up $21,260,000, foreshadowing a total for the month of more than $30,000,000. At the present time the excess of expenditures over receipts for the month is $8,885,000, and for the fiscal year to date, $45,427,000.

hTe difference between receipts and expenditures by the end of April will probably be reduced for the month to $5,000,000 excess of expenditures over receipts. So far this month the receipts, which at the beginning of April promised $28,000,000 to $30,000,000, have been disappointing.

A tabular statement just issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics exhibits the imports, exports, and immigration of the United States for the month and nine months ending March, 1894 and 1895. By this it is shown that the exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, for the nine months ending March, 1895, were $622,760,675, as compared with $709,327,841 for the corresponding months of the preceding year, while for the month of March there is a decrease this year of $5,732,493. The imports of merchandise (both dutiable and free) for the nine months ending March, 1895, aggregated $535,525,930, as against $480,870,487 for the nine months ending March, 1894, with an increase during last month over March of last year amounting to $3,839,182. The statement further shows that the excess of exports for the nine months ending March, 1895, was $87,234,745, while the figures for the corresponding period ending in 1894 are $228,457,354. March, 1895, shows an excess of imports of $4,419,800.

The figures giving the imports and exports and gold and bullion for the nine months ending March, 1895, show an excess of imports aggregating $311,280, as against $331,088 for the preceding corresponding period. Silver shows an excess of imports during the three-quarters ending March last of $7,387,710, compared with $4,966,822 for the period ending March, 1894.

The following immigration statistics are given: March, 1894, both sexes, 19,533; March, 1895, 17,047. Nine months ending March, 1894, the number was 218,724, while that for the nine months ending in March of this year was 153,177.

Police Census Almost Completed.

The police census of the city is almost completed, all the books having been turned in at Police Headquarters except those from a few election districts. The books as fast as they came in, were forwarded to the Health Department, where the figures are being tabulated. The police enumerators have been at work on the census now for a fortnight.

AGAINST RAINES'S BLANKET BALLOT BILL

Preble Tucker Speaks for the Good Government Clubs.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I see that the New-York Times alone of all the city papers is taking a decided stand against the Raines Blanket Ballot bill. I regret, however, that in your editorial of last Wednesday you did not point out other objectionable features of the bill. While it is true that the provisions for the so-called illiterate independents are pernicious to a degree, and open wide the door to corruption and bribery at the polls, these provisions are by no means the only objectionable features of the bill.

I understand that Senator Raines claims that if the paster is done away with, his provisions are absolutely essential to a strict compliance with the Constitution. Some constitutional lawyers uphold this view, and consequently the question is in doubt. This being so, any ballot law which did not make provision for that exceedingly mythical person, the illiterate independent, would be open to attack through the courts on constitutional grounds, and might lead to a great deal of obstructive litigation.

We of the Good Government Clubs claim that the provision of the Sanger bill, providing for an individual official paster, covers the ground fully, and is not open to any constitutional objections, and at the same time removes entirely the opportunities for bribery and intimidation left open by the Raines provision. Furthermore, the objections always urged against paster ballots do not apply to the official pasters proposed by the Sanger bill. These pasters could only be used in the case of an illiterate voter, who had sworn that he could not write and wished to vote for some one whose name did not appear on the official ballot. Such cases, you will admit, would occur very rarely, if at all. Consequently, under the Sanger bill, although it provides for a paster, such paster would be so rarely used as to practically eliminate its use from our elections.

In the case of an illiterate voter wishing to vote either a straight or a mixed ticket composed of candidates whose names are already printed on the ballot, the provisions of the Sanger bill make this easier than it is at present, and possess the additional advantage of preserving absolutely the secrecy of the ballot.

Under the Raines bill, a voter, whether illiterate or not, who ever wishes to vote a mixed ticket, will find the difficulties so great as to discourage him from attempting it. The nature of these difficulties I point out further on.

Laying aside, however, this unfair discrimination against every voter except the straight party voter, I would point out that the apparent advantage of the Raines party column system of voting, so far as the straight party voter is concerned, is far outweighed by the disadvantages to the political parties as a whole and to the individual party candidates. Now, what is the advantage claimed for the party column system over the improved Massachusetts system proposed by the Sanger bill? The answer publicly put forth is that, inasmuch as the great majority of voters vote the straight party ticket, it enables such voters to do so by simply marking a cross at the head of a column, thus saving both time and trouble. Another answer, which, however, is not publicly stated by the partisan promoters of the bill, is that the party column method discourages independent voting, and to that extent strengthens the machine vote.

So far as the first answer is concerned, I can only retort that, although it is undoubtedly true that the Sanger bill makes it necessary for a voter desiring to vote a straight party ticket to mark each name separately, the difference in time, owing to the provision for symbols and numbers, is so slight as to be hardly worthy of consideration. At an actual comparative test made at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the difference in time was found to be but a few seconds in favor of the Raines ballot. So far as the saving in trouble went, it was scarcely perceptible, as Senator Pound, who was doing the voting, voted the straight party ticket on a Sanger ballot without the slightest confusion. An unintelligent voter would undoubtedly take longer than Senator Pound did, but in any event, as compared to the present system of voting, the time consumed by the most stupid voter would be as nothing, and with the aid of a sample ballot prepared for him before he entered the booth, no voter, however stupid, would be apt to take any appreciable time in preparing his ballot.

Now, as to the true purpose of the Raines ballot—i. e., the discouraging of independent voting—I would call the attention of the practical politician to the fact that this apparent advantage will turn out in a great many instances to be a very great disadvantage to himself and his party. This assertion needs no further demonstration than a study of the election returns of this State for the past ten years. It will be found that at any election the number of votes cast for any one candidate rarely equalized the number cast for any other candidate on the same ticket. In this city, for instance, it has often happened that a local party candidate, say for Congress, has received more votes in his district than the head of his ticket. In many cases these votes have elected him, although the head of his ticket has been defeated so far as that district is concerned. In that case scratching has inured to the benefit of his party, as it gained a Congressman which it would have lost had all the candidates received the same number of votes. This will also be found to be true in the case of Assemblymen and Senators. The ease with which scratching has been done in the past has inured to the benefit of the respective political parties to the extent of electing Senators and Assemblymen who would otherwise have been defeated.

Now, the Raines bill proposes to make scratching so difficult as to almost do away with it, and consequently then every candidate on a party ticket will have to stand or fall with the whole ticket. An unpopular local candidate will thus drag down the whole ticket with him if he is defeated, and correspondingly a popular local candidate will be prevented from receiving many votes from the enemy on account of the difficulty the voter will experience in singling him out from the rest of his ticket. In some cases, it is true, if the head of the ticket is popular, he will carry his whole ticket with him; but, as a rule, experience shows that the desire to down a local candidate who is unpopular among the voters of his own party is stronger than mere abstract devotion to the party or to the head of the ticket. If space would permit I could quote numerous actual cases to show that my contention is correct. Examination of the election returns will show that there really is no such thing as a uniformly straight party vote. Even among candidates for State offices on the same ticket the number of votes varies, and when it comes down to local offices the discrepancies are often very great, showing that the straightest party voter will often scratch when it comes to local contests. For this reason I feel quite sure that the political parties will lose more than they can possibly gain by the adoption of a system of voting which discourages and almost prevents scratching and independent voting.

As I have already stated, under the Sanger bill the straight party voter can vote his ticket with the greatest ease and celerity. This has been proved by numerous tests. Under this bill an objectionable candidate can be scratched by simply neglecting to mark his name. The unintelligent or illiterate voter is also amply protected, and will find it easier to vote the Sanger ballot than under the present law. In other words, the Sanger ballot gives all the advantages of the old individual ballot system, with none of its disadvantages and opportunities for fraud and corruption.

I will not here point out the saving in the expense of printing, nor numerous other minor advantages which we claim for the Sanger ballot. I would, however, call your attention to the ease with which the Raines ballot can be invalidated, either by accident or for fraudulent purposes. The scratching off of a name, for instance, invalidates a whole ballot. This may be done by the voter in his ignorance of the law and his desire to scratch some objectionable candidate. Then again, in endeavoring to make it easy for the voter, the bill makes it just as easy for a dishonest inspector, in canvassing the ballot, to make his mark at the head of a column and thus throw out the entire ballot. This is impossible with the Sanger ballot, as even if a mark were made by the inspector, it would only invalidate the ballot as to that particular office.

I have purposely refrained from dilating upon the unfair discrimination against independent voters shown by the Raines bill. This has been frequently dwelt on and as frequently met by the argument that they form but a minority of the voters of the State, and therefore should not be considered on a par with party voters. While this is not an argument which appeals to fair-minded men, I realize that it is strong with a large number of the people. I have, therefore, confined myself to pointing out the disadvantages of the Raines bill even for the party voter.

I am amazed, however, that the reform newspapers, or, indeed, any intelligent newspaper, partisan or otherwise, should remain passive on this question. The present system, with all its faults, is infinitely preferable to the system proposed in the Raines bill, and I have no hesitation in saying that for every voter but the straightest kind of a party voter a more cumbersome and confusing method than that proposed by Senator Raines could not have been devised. That such a bill should be introduced in the name of ballot reform and be progressed in the Senate and Assembly, with hardly a protesting voice from the press and absolutely no intelligent discussion of its merits and demerits in the newspapers, is certainly very extraordinary.

I hope, therefore, that you will give these two proposed bills your most careful consideration, and will note particularly the advantages I have pointed out in the Sanger bill. If, after that, your conclusions are in favor of the Sanger bill, I hope you will give us the benefit of the Times's hearty support in our fight for true ballot reform. If, however, you find you cannot agree with us as to the merits of the Sanger bill, I hope you will at least continue your attack on the Raines bill and endeavor to prevent its becoming a law, as we can certainly afford to wait several years under the present system rather than have such a wretched substitute as the Raines law fastened upon us.

PREBLE TUCKER.

New York, April 12, 1895.

Took Strychnine for Sugar.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15.—The Rev. J. M. Jessup, an aged Primitive Baptist preacher, of Sandy Ridge, Ala., while delivering his sermon yesterday, fell to the floor in spasms and died, with his congregation about him. He had taken a lot of strychnine, which he carried in his pocket on bread crumbs to poison English sparrows that infested his yard. He was also in the habit of carrying sugar in his pocket Sundays to clear his throat for his sermon. He took the strychnine by mistake.

NOTHING SHORT OF SEEING

can give you even half a notion of the fresh life the store is showing. Scarcely a laggard counter anywhere in the twelve acres.

DOTTED SWISS

Fine dots. You may be told that dots size of a cent or so are the right thing. Don't believe it. The little dots are the scarce ones? That's just the kind we're showing so many of, and at less than the plain cloth would cost—**25c** the yd., **39c** the yd., and so on—some at **14c** on sale between 10:30 and 12 A. M. Only 10 yds. to a buyer.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

RIBBONS

Have you noticed the new fixtures and how they fill the air with Ribbon beauty? It's the greatest Ribbon store we know of. And the paralyzing prices still keep up.

600 pieces pure silk Marveilleux Ribbons, finest quality.
3¼ in. **25c** yd., 75c kind.
5 in. **37c** yd., $1 kind.
Of course they are odd shades and some colors missing. If all were here prices would be 75c and $1.
Fresh heaps of the Double Black Satin Ribbons, made specially for us, pure silk, jet black, rich lustre.
Nos. 16 and 22 at **17c** yd.
Nos. 30 to 60 at **25c** yd.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

WOMEN'S BELTS

Just what every woman is wanting—or will want, if she wears a Waist.

"Black Silk Belts," the storekeepers say. They look it, but there's cotton in the filling. With these Plated Filigree or German Silver Buckles they're astonishingly cheap at **25c** just the same.
Fine quality Silk Belts, black blue, cardinal, white, with initial buckles, **50c.** We know of nothing their equal under $1.
Bewildering assortment of real Silver Belts and Plated Goods.

Broadway.

JET BLOUSE FRONTS

The richness they lend to a costume is almost beyond believing. New, the very latest Paris fad and at about half the Paris prices. **$3** instead of $6; **$6.25** instead of $12.50.

Broadway.

SNOW FLAKE COLLARS

Are an oversea newness. These are but just ashore and the price but **$1.**

Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS—LACES

Dealers as well as customers are looking with eyes wide open at the way we do the Handkerchief business.

25c Handkerchiefs at **10c.**
50c Handkerchiefs at **25c.**
And the marvels at **5c** each—women's pure Linen Handkerchiefs at **5c!** Why, you'd hardly criss cross the threads for 5c., let alone buying them—On sale 10:30 to 11:30 A. M.
It's that way, or near it, wherever you touch the handkerchief line.
Or the Lace line. Take the new Eyelet Laces. One of the best St. Gall makers was glad to give us lace dollars for half dollars. We pass the laces along to you, 50c of quality for **25c** cash. Just the styles and colors you'd choose.

Broadway.

UMBRELLAS

More of Men's and Women's Silk and Union Umbrellas, all sorts of handles, at **$2.10;** values up to $6.

Broadway.

BANQUET LAMPS

Price light turned very low on another lot. Best centre-draft burners, 6 in. Onyx Column, Silk Shade, **$3.95,** complete; regularly $9.50.

Basement.

LACE CURTAINS

Auction prices without the auctioneer.

All the 1 and 2 pair lots may go at three-quarters or two-thirds prices. Some mussed a little, but mostly in fine shape.

Irish Point Curtains—30 two-pair lots.
Were $7 to $60 for 2 prs.
Now **$5.25** to **$45.**
Irish Point Curtains—30 one-pair lots.
Were $4 to $20 pr.
Now **$2.67** to **$13.34.**
Tamboured Lace Curtains—two-pair lots.
Were $7.50 to $50 for 2 prs.
Now **$5.63** to **$37.50.**
One-pair lots.
Were $4 to $11.
Now **$2.67** to **$7.34.**

Third Floor, Fourth Avenue.

UPHOLSTERY

All the odds and ends of Tapestry (cotton, cotton-and-silk, silk-and-wool and all-silk) 1 to 5½ yd. lengths have been put together and marked for quick going. If you have furniture to reupholster or recover this is a money-saving time for you. Say the word and we'll give estimates on the work.

Third Floor.

BUCKLES AND SLIDES

Rhinestone mounts. Very stylish. To-day two lots of Slides and Buckles for dress, hat, neck, slipper trimmings.

At **25c,** usually 60 and 75c
At **50c,** usually up to $2.

Broadway.

POCKETBOOKS

A great gathering of this season's newest shapes in combination Pocketbooks and Card Cases, pure leather.

Like Crushed Morocco, **50c.**
$1 Seal Grain Leather, **50c.**

50 styles at **95c,** including sorts that seen the $5 kinds. A chosen line, **$1.15.**

Broadway.

$20 CLOCKS AT $10

Fine French Onyx Mantel Clocks, variety of shapes.

Basement.

DINNER SETS, $13.85

Best quality Vienna China, handsome decorations, regularly $22.50.

Basement.

SEWING MACHINES AT $12.75

First-class Sewing Machines.

Do you know what the actual cost of a Sewing Machine is? Very likely you don't. Not one in a hundred does. The old prices—$50, $60, $75 and more—were fair enough under the old way, when half or more went to agents and in expenses. Now Sewing Machine names mean next to nothing. Patents have expired. The field is open.

Here's the Stewart Sewing Machine. We named it. Picked from all the goodness of other Machines. If there's a better Sewing Machine in the market we don't know it. Think of prices like these:

No. 1, low arm, lockstitch, three drawers, warranted for 5 years..**$12.75**
No. 2, high arm, high, square table..**$18.75**

And so on, **$20.75, $24.50, $37.50, $45,** the increase of price coming almost entirely from the more costly table and fittings.

Look at these machines; see them work. We know where you'll buy, then.

Sewing Machines will be delivered free anywhere in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts.
FOURTH AVE. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. FOURTH AVE.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.—Pursuant to Chapter 682, Laws of 1892, and the acts amendatory thereof, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until Wednesday, the first day of May, 1895, at eleven o'clock A. M., for executing the whole of the printing and other work provided to be done by said acts for the Senate and the Assembly, including delivery, in pursuance of the provisions of said acts, for the term of two years from the first day of October, 1895. It being expressly understood that such proposals for printing shall include all printing required to be done in pursuance of said act, including paper, presswork, pressing, folding, collating, stitching, and trimming of the legislative journals, documents, bills, and all publications required to be done by said act, and the delivery of all work, as may be required by the undersigned. The proposals shall include also the prices for binding in paper covers or in cloth for all legislative printing required to be bound pursuant to said act. Proposals must be made upon blank forms pursuant to said act of 1892, which forms will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned, and no proposal or bid will be considered that does not conform to such blank forms. To every bid there shall be annexed the guaranty of one or more guarantors of sufficient ability that the person making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case within ten days after the award thereof. And to every such guaranty a certificate shall be annexed of the county judge of the county where the guarantor resides that the guarantor is a freeholder and able to make good his guaranty, together with a certified check on some State bank or national bank, or currency, for the amount of 5 per centum of the bid. Each proposition must be sealed up with the guaranty and directed on the outside, "Proposal for Public or Legislative Printing," and when thus sealed and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned, or either of them, at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y. No contract will be entered into with such person or persons, or firm, as shall make the lowest offer or offers computed upon the basis of the number of ems of composition and pages printed during the preceding year, (1893,) and the number of copies called for by said Chapter 682, Laws of 1892. The right to reject any proposal or proposals where there shall appear to be collusion between the bidders, to the disadvantage of the State, and to readvertise for proposals for the same, until advantageous and satisfactory proposals shall be received, is hereby expressly reserved by the undersigned, pursuant to said act. And the right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof for failure or non-performance, is hereby expressly reserved to the Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Attorney-General, who will upon such annulment or abrogation of contract, or in case of failure to enter into contract with required security within the time herein specified, again advertise for proposals pursuant to said acts.—Dated Albany, N. Y., March 30, 1895. JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State; JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller; THEODORE E. HANCOCK, Attorney-General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1895, and then opened, for constructing one double barrack and two double sets of officers' quarters at Fort Myer, Va. Information furnished on application. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Constructing Buildings at Fort Myer, Va.," and addressed to Major C. R. BARNETT, Depot Q. M.

Newfoundland Delegates Satisfied.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 15.—The Newfoundland delegates are ready to leave for home. All that now remains to be considered of the basis of union is some details over which there is little or no likelihood of disagreement. When asked as to the results of the visit to Ottawa, Mr. Bond said: "We do not return disappointed." Further than this none of the delegates will venture. Indeed, both sides are pledged not to disclose anything concerning the negotiations until they are submitted to their respective Parliaments.

County Clerk Purroy's Bride.

County Clerk Purroy's bride, it was learned yesterday, was Mrs. Catherine L. Hillsburgh of 106 Regent Street, Saratoga, the widow of Charles Hillsburgh, formerly a wealthy New-Yorker, who died about eighteen years ago. She was a member of Bethesda Episcopal Church, Saratoga, and has a son, N. G. Hillsburgh, of that place.

Boarders Wanted.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—Large rooms for families, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath; en suite or single; breakfast.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Handsomely-decorated rooms; private house; choice location; references.

NEAR 5th AV. AND 35th ST.—Two or three furnished rooms, with all conveniences, for bachelors, in first-class house. E., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for doctor or light business. 164 West 47th St.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
NOW OPEN.
New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.
Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS.
Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. 24 hours from New-York via Penn. and Southern Railways. Information furnished at offices of either railroad company.

Mountain Park Hotel.
UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Open December to June.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

"INTERPINES."
WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.
A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,
WEST POINT.
NOW OPEN.
Dry, invigorating air, Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year. THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND Arkansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Summer Resorts.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from City; new hotel; magnificently furnished, all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating, and fishing; send for circular. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

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Hotels.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A.—
HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
Fine fire-proof hotel; European plan. Reasonable rates; Broadway cars pass the door. First-class accommodation for families or transients.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.
C. L. BRIGGS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as assignees of Phillips & Downs, will sell at public auction at the premises, No. 9 Washington Place, City of New-York, on the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., assets of said firm, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, stock in trade, straw hats, soft hats, &c. Catalogues can be had on application at the premises.
Dated New-York, April 10, 1895.
SHERMAN B. HALL, Assignee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney.

NOTICE.—LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, April 23, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the leases of certain wharf property on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Instruction—City Schools.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Dry Goods.

TO-DAY'S SALE OF PERFUMERY, SHIRT Waists, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Lavalliere Corsets, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Amusements.

LAST TWO WEEKS
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth.
EXHIBITING IN BROOKLYN, MONDAY, APRIL 29.
The character and performances of the circus this year are so grand and exceptionally fine that every exhibition is crowded. Those who can should attend the matinées, which are precisely the same as the night performances.
NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.
Circus, Hippodrome, Menageries, Aviary, Grand Water Carnival.
High Diving, Fancy Swimming, Log Rolling, &c.
20 Clowns, 50 Aerialists, 50 Jockeys, 300 Performers, 24 Trained Elephants.
TWO GREAT EXHIBITIONS DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box seats, $2 each. Box office open daily from 9 to 4 P. M. for sale of advance seats.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Supplementary Season of Grand Opera.
Direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
Ten (10) subscription nights and two (2) matinées.
To-night, Tuesday, April 16, LES HUGUENOTS.
Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba.
MM. Ed. de Reszke

LOOKING INTO THE FIRES

Authorities Not Idle in Probing the West Side Alarms.

CONFERENCES HELD AT HEADQUARTERS

May Bring in the Question of Garbage — Protection of District Above Fifty-ninth Street May Be Weighed.

"I deprecate excitement and sensationalism in regard to those west side fires," said President O. H. La Grange of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday. "It may perhaps tend to tranquillize those people, who certainly have had more than their share of fire visitation, to know, first, that these outbreaks have not escaped the attenton of this board.

"More—conferences have been had with chiefs of bureaus and effort has been made to get to bottom facts, with the result of a conviction that of all the west side fires but one at present is considered to have been due to incendiarism. Still, investigations are not ended. All the resources of the department will be applied to probing the origin of these fires, to the detection of any malefactor, and to preventing a recurrence of so many fires in a comparatively small district.

"Further, matters are in abeyance so far as the Fire Commissioners are concerned. Many plans for strengthening the department are maturing, and in a few days we may be able to give the public full particulars of what has been discussed and what it is proposed to do. At present it appears just as well not to discuss plans which may be changed for one reason or another. Something, however, will certainly be done on Wednesday."

It was learned at Fire Headquarters that the subject of the west side fires had been considered very seriously and that remedies, both heroic and in consonance with good sense, had been officially discussed.

The principal conferences with Mr. La Grange were by the Chief of the department, Hugh Bonner, and the Fire Marshal, James Mitchel. Chief Bonner presented the result of his own investigations and the reports of Chiefs of Battalion and commanders of fire companies on the west side. In his opinion, the only suspicious fire of last week was that which started in the cellar of 661 Columbus Avenue on the evening of April 12. The other fires, he thought, were caused by accumulations of paper in cellars, due to the order issued by Col. Waring, and carelessness or accident.

Marshal Mitchel will present his views in writing to the board to-morrow. His bureau is at present the worst equipped of any in the department. Assistant Marshal Frank left it under suspicion that he was in league with incendiaries, as did Policeman Lenz. Fireman Freel is now commander of a fire company, his promotion coming because of success in detecting and prosecuting "firebugs."

The Fire Commissioners, while disposed to believe that Marshal Mitchel should have been able to detect his subordinates, Frank and Lenz, sooner than he did, are not inclined to act hastily; indeed, they propose to fully equip the Fire Marshal's bureau with the best men that can be found not only to detect incendiaries, but to make arson difficult, if not prevent it. This will be done promptly, and in such a way that the Marshal will not have the excuse that he is short-handed or has an incompetent staff.

A question which will necessitate a conference with the Street-Cleaning Commissioner is the order which compels the gatherers of house refuse to decline to cart away paper, so that many houses with careless or shiftless janitors have their cellars or basements littered with inflammable material. It may be that the Fire Marshal will be authorized to take cognizance of this peril and to act, that Col. Waring's order be rescinded, or that a plan to bale the paper will be devised. At any rate it is probable that Col. Waring will have a talk with the Board of Fire Commissioners to-morrow.

Another conference that was planned was one with the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Fire Patrol Committee to-morrow, but this may not come about until Thursday or later, as the Patrol Committee meets to-morrow. The Fire Commissioners will certainly, however, meet the insurance men and the Committee on Fire Patrol, and an agreement on comity of action will be reached. At this meeting the question of reinforcing Engines 40, 47, and 56 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, on the west side, will be brought up, with more prospect of success than there has been for the past year.

At the meeting of the Fire Patrol Committee a discussion on the apportionment of the vast district east and west above Fifty-ninth Street, between Fire Patrols 4 and 5, cannot be avoided. As stated in The New-York Times yesterday, nearly the whole of the district west of Central Park depends for fire patrol service on Fire Patrol 4, whose quarters are in East Ninetieth Street, so that on an alarm for the west side the company has to cross Central Park to reach the fire.

This does not adequately illustrate the situation. Fire Patrol 4 has a western district, from Fifty-eighth to One Hundredth Street, and an eastern district, from Fifty-first to One Hundred and Tenth Street; in other words, from river to river from below Fifty-ninth Street to Harlem. Thus, a fire being signaled from One Hundredth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, or One Hundredth Street and the North River front, for that matter, the wagon of Fire Patrol 4 starts from Ninetieth Street, and is compelled to go to Eighty-sixth Street, take the transverse road through Central Park, losing nearly five minutes in reaching Eighth Aevnue, and then double back to reach the fire rendezvous, (with exhausted horses and too late to be of any real service in protecting property. The company has but one wagon, so that in going to the west side the east side is virtually deserted, and has to depend either on Fire Patrol 5, in West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, or Fire Patrol 3, in West Thirtieth Street.

There was no fire scare on the west side yesterday, and the local police and Central Office Detectives Vallely, Evanhoe, and Titus appeared to be active. Landlords and janitors certainly were. They were interested in protecting property, and sought in lively fashion to reassure nervous tenants.

In spite, however of the excitement and clamor of Sunday the police reported yesterday the following houses open to incendiaries through neglect to close entrance doors: 783, 785, 807, and 865 Columbus Avenue, 100 and 103 West Ninety-eighth Street, 813, 825, 863, 864, 882, 908, and 914 Amsterdam Avenue. In each case the policeman had the places secured after determining beyond peradventure that no depredation had occurred and that no one was concealed on the premises.

The prisoners who were arrested in the Twenty-sixth Precinct Sunday evening were not released at the Harlem Police Court. Thomas Fitzpatrick, who tried to escape after changing his hat at 2 West Ninety-Fifth Street, was dumb to questions, and he was remanded and taken to Police Headquarters by Detective Vallely. John Ryan and John Murphy, hangers-on at a contractor's stable in West Ninety-Sixth Street, who were detected trying doors in West Ninety-fifth Street, were remanded for examination to-day, and Justice Welde declined to admit them to bail.

Acting Chief Detective McClusky talked with Acting Captain Cooney at the West One Hundredth Street Station yesterday, and said that so far as the local and Headquarters police had been able to ascertain, the theory that a gang of incendiary thieves were responsible for the fires was not established. In his, McClusky's belief, an insane person had set the fires.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DOWN-TOWN EAST SIDE WORK

SOME THINGS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WOULD ACCOMPLISH.

Meeting to Interest the Young Peoples' Societies in Sunday School Efforts—Dr. John Hall's Views.

A meeting was held last evening at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broome and Ridge Streets, to arouse interest among the young people's societies of the Presbyterian churches in New-York in extending the Sunday school work in the lower east side.

The meeting was held under the Presbytery's Committee of Sabbath Schools, of which the Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey is Chairman.

Among the societies represented at the meeting were Adams Memorial, Christ, Calvary, East Harlem, Fifth Avenue, First, Fourteenth Street, Mount Tabor, Spring Street, and French Evangelical.

The Committee of Sabbath Schools is planning to do a more aggressive work on the east side below Fourteenth Street. It is proposed to have the wealthier up-town societies send young people down-town to assist the pastors and missionaries in the churches situated in the tenement-house district, and to influence these societies to contribute more generously for the support of down-town mission work.

The Rev. John T. Wilds, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Sabbath School Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Halsey presided at the meeting last evening. He introduced the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge after the meeting had been opened by a brief religious service of song and prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Dodge said that some definite method of action must be adopted for extending Gospel teaching on the east side. To do effective work there must be a well-organized, trained force.

"I see a Divine purpose in the migration to this country of these foreigners," he said. "I believe that God has sent these multitudes into the tenement districts for a distinct purpose. There is work of evangelization to be done among them, and God means that we shall perform it for Him. We need sanitary, political, and educational reforms, but above all, we need the Gospel."

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church spoke next.

"There are three important reasons," he said, "why stronger Sunday schools should be established down town. In the first place many of the parents here are unable or indisposed to teach the Scriptures to their children. In the second place it is impossible to maintain here regularly organized churches, such as we appreciate in our up-town parishes.

"Then, in the third place, the ignorance of the rising generation receives little enlightenment in the schools about religious matters. They must receive their learning in Scriptures from outside sources. It is necessary that we should get hold of the youth. That is the one way we can strike at the root of vice. We must capture the youth if we are to secure honest voters, honest policemen, and honest magistrates, and other public officers.

"There is endless work for Sabbath-school teachers to perform. There are all forms of vice to be conquered. Some of our friends would persuade us that saloons should be left open Sunday, so that poor men may have a decent place to meet their friends. But how much toward making their homes inviting these poor men could do by applying to their improvement the money they now expend in these places. I am heartily in sympathy with this Sunday-school movement."

Delegates from the church societies gave brief statements of the mission work carried on by them.

It is expected by Fall to have formulated a well-organized plan for carrying on the Sunday-school work.

COMING EVENTS.

—"Fête of Days," opening, Calvary Presbyterian Church, West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to-night.

—Free organ recital, Judson Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, this afternoon, 4 o'clock.

—Nineteenth Century Club, discussion of Dr. Nordan's book on "Degeneration," Sherry's, to-night.

—Annual banquet of Brown University Alumni, Delmonico's, this evening.

—Amateur Photographers' exhibition, 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, to-night.

—New-York Banks' Glee Club concert, Carnegie Music Hall, this evening.

Laces and Handkerchiefs.

Point Gaze Flounces, at $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00 per yard. Duchesse Lace Flounces, from $6.50 to $15.00 per yard. Real Appliqué Lace Flounces, from $5.00 to $12.00 per yard.

Black and Ecru Trimming Laces, in the latest styles, with and without Net Tops, $5.50 per yard. Point De Gene Lace Collars, from 50 cents to $1.50 each. Novelties in Real Renaissance Lace Collars.

IN THE BASEMENT.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, from 10 cents to 25 cents each. Ladies' Embroidered, 12½ cents to 25 cents each. Ladies' Hand Embroidered, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 each; worth double. Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents and 25 cents each.

75 dozen Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents each; ordinarily from 35 cents to 50 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Le Duc's Reading.—Mrs. C. McW. B. Noyes of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street has given the use of her drawing rooms for a reading by Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in aid of the Preservation Class of the House of Mercy. Mrs. Le Duc will give a paper entitled "Historic Harlem." Among the patronesses are Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Sister Mary, Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, Mrs. L. Laflin Kellogg, Mrs. W. Evelyn Porter, Mrs. C. McW. B. Noyes, Mrs. Edward T. Hamilton, Mrs. James Raymond, Mrs. Charles Myer, Mrs. William H. Oscanyan, Mrs. J. S. Sutphen, Miss Tousey, Miss Embury, Miss Thomas, Miss May Webb, Miss Anna Fuller, Mrs. J. Nevett Steel, Mrs. John G. Fay, Mrs. William M. Polk, Mrs. Paul P. Darling, Mrs. Charles Hedges, Mrs. T. M. Peters, Mrs. Rufus Hoyt, Mrs. Thomas B. Peck, Mrs. Frederick Harriman, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mrs. George W. McGill, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Garrett Ryckman Pier, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. John F. Long, Mrs. Albert Tilt, Mrs. Welcome T. Alexander, Mrs. James J. Seaman, Miss Armide V. Smith, Mrs. John F. Haines, Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Edwin A. Whitfield, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. L. L. Wiswall, Mrs. Newbury Lawton, Mrs. A. Van Cortlandt, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Halstead, and Mrs. Charles J. Holt.

—Concert by Williams College Clubs.—The Glee Singers from Williams College, accompanied by the Mandolin and Banjo Clubs, will give a concert in Chickering Hall on this evening. The standard of excellence in these three clubs is said to be higher than has ever been achieved at Williams heretofore. Maclay Hoyne is manager of the clubs for their present tour, which includes Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, Syracuse, and other cities. The patronesses are Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. William B. Putney, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Mrs. H. W. Maclay, Mrs. Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Edward Patterson, Mrs. Charles T. Cook, Mrs. C. A. Stoddard, Mrs. Samuel F. Blagden, Mrs. Benjamin Norton, Mrs. A. H. Masten, Mrs. J. Reade Stuyvesant, Mrs. Theodore Gilman, and Mrs. J. Wells Champney.

—French Talks.—The second of the series of French talks, led by Count Louis de Nicoz of Paris, followed by five-o'clock tea, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street. Among those persent were Miss Goodridge, Miss Angelica Church, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Beatrice Barclay, Miss Ethel Barclay, William Beekman, Miss May Bowers, Cyril Barclay, J. Frederick Pierson, Jr., Gerald Benkard, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Alice McBurney, Robert Livingston, Philip Sands, Barclay Kuntze, Miss Dorothy Higginson, the Misses Atterbury, Miss Eleanor Clarkson, Miss Ruth Hoe, R. Bayard Cutting, C. Du Pont Coudert, Roger Bacon, Miss Marie Hamilton, De Lancey Drake, Miss Henderson, Charles Ogden, Percy H. Rockefeller, Miss Josephine Zabriskie, Miss Leontine Lentilhon, Miss Frances Pell, Bayard Smith, Frederick Gallatin, De Witt Wells, Langdon Schroeder, Alfred Schermerhorn, the Messrs. Woodruff, and the Messrs. Bartholomew.

—Mr. Bagby's Musicale.—Mr. A. Morris Bagby gave the last but one of his musical mornings at the Waldorf yesterday. Among those present were Countess de Brazzi, Mavroyeni Bey, Mrs. Henry T. Burnett, Admiral Erben, Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Archibald Pell, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Alice Harriman, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. J. de Neufville, Miss de Neufville, Count Venci of the Italian Legation, Signor Guardabassi, Count von Aroo, Count de Kessler, Baron von Uchtritz, Mrs. Charles T. Mathews, Miss Lilian Thorne, Mr. Moncure Robinson, Baron von Schutzbar, Mrs. Gen. Custer, and Mrs. C. H. Washburne of Boston.

—Dancing for Young People.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of 72 East Thirty-fourth Street gave a very enjoyable cotillion last evening for their young sons, who are home from college for the Easter holidays. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and potted plants. Lander's Orchestra was stationed in the hall, behind a screen of palms. Early in the evening there was general dancing, which was followed at 11 o'clock by supper at small tables. After supper a spirited cotillion was danced, Murray Dodge leading. The favors were very handsome and consisted of Easter eggs and other articles pertaining to the Eastertide. The guests were young people not yet introduced into the social world.

—Carnival for Charity.—A spectacular carnival, prepared by Mrs. Sara Layton Vase and under the direction of Mrs. William Pitt Rivers, will be produced at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the evening of April 26 and the afternoon of April 27, for the benefit of the building fund of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. The programme will include features styled "The Jolly Little Brownies," "Gypsy Rondo," "Grecian Slaves," "The Pickaninny Dance," and "Minuet." Tickets may be obtained at the Mansion, 554 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

—Mr. Conyngham's Dinner.—John Nesbitt Conyngham, who is to marry Miss Bertha Robinson on Thursday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Metropolitan Club last evening. The table was handsomely decorated with bride roses and lilies of the valley. Covers were laid for ten persons. The guests were Woodward Haven, William H. Conyngham, Oliver Jennings, Henry Hillard, Herman Hodges of Paris, William Price, and Redmond Conyngham.

—Dinner by Mr. Sears.—A very enjoyable farewell bachelor dinner was given by Albert Rowland Sears last evening in the red room at Delmonico's. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley. The guests were C. Grinnell Belton of Boston, Elisha L. Taylor, Lyman Austin Spaulding, J. Griffeths-Maslen of Newport, and Dr. Henry B. McCarroll.

—Miss Gallatin's Luncheon.—A very pretty luncheon was given yesterday by Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin at the home of her mother, Mrs. James Gallatin, of 58 West Fifty-fifth Street, for her sister, Mrs. J. De Courcy Ireland. Covers were laid for twenty persons. The table decorations were violets and white lilacs.

—Going to Tuxedo.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, who have been spending the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taller, on Washington Square, will soon go to Tuxedo, where they will open their new cottage, which was a wedding gift from Pierre Lorillard to his daughter.

—Leased by Mrs. McAllister.—Mrs. Ward McAllister has leased the house of Mrs. Nathaniel W. T. Hatch, 36 West Fifty-third Street, for a term of five years from May 1. Mrs. McAllister and Miss McAllister will not spend the Summer at Newport this season.

—Mrs. Dodge's Cotillion.—Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge of 72 East Thirty-fourth Street gave a cotillion last evening for young people. The cotillion was led by Murray Dodge.

We don't expect this advertisement, or any one advertisement, to bring you to us for your wearables. But, by telling you each day about some part of our merchandise or our policy, we hope to give you a fair idea of us and our clothes. So that you may make up your mind whether, on the whole, this is the store where you want to buy your clothes, shoes, hats, and furnishings.

Short covert-coats, $15, $10, $20, $22—last two prices silk-lined.

Overcoats $10 to $30; for young men and boys under 34 inches chest $9 to $25.

Suits $13 to $28; young men's $10 to $25.

Can't particularize, costs too much; but of course we have whatever the new season demands. If we hav'n't, the trade belongs to a brighter store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

Boys' Tailors.

Take two tailors of equal skill and experience: Let one make men's clothes part of the time, and a boy's suit occasionally; Let the other have nothing to do but think about, design, cut and make boys' clothes exclusively:

Which tailor is likely to be most satisfactory—for Boys?

An example of this tailoring exclusively for Boys is to be seen in the Spring Suits which we are showing in a great variety of material, styles and prices and suitable for all ages, from the lad in first trousers, to the young man nearly grown.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

60-62 West 23d Street

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

The 11:30 A. M. steamer leaving Peck Slip, Pier 25, East River, for New-Haven will discontinue her trips for a few days only, owing to having very recently met with a slight accident. It is expected that the necessary repairs will be made within three or four days, and she will then resume her place on the line.

—Public School 32, at 335 West Thirty-fifth Street, which was closed a few days ago because of an outbreak of measles in the janitor's family, was reopened yesterday upon a clean bill of health issued by Mr. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases.

—Encampment 38, Union Veteran Legion, will hold a social entertainment at its rooms, 8 Union Square, to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock. All veterans eligible to join the order are cordially invited to attend, and are assured of a soldier's welcome.

—One diamond ring, one pair of diamond earrings, five pairs of gold earrings and two meerschaum pipes, valued altogether at $200, were received at the Custom House seizure room yesterday. A passenger on La Gascogne had tried to smuggle them in.

—Nine-year-old John Schaefer, whose parents live at 108 Forsyth Street, was run over by a double truck yesterday, at the corner of Broome and Eldridge Streets, and killed. He was on roller skates, and slipped, falling under the truck.

—The trial of Rudolph Aronson and Bessie Stanton, the bronze statue, on the charge of having hurt public morals by exhibiting at the Casino, was adjourned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to April 17.

—J. D. Abrahams tendered his resignation yesterday as cashier of the Southern National Bank, to take effect May 1. He will retire because of ill health.

—H. A. Munn bought the membership certificate of Caspar Whittman, at the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, for $575.

FOR EASTER BRIDES.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.'S *Jewelry Department* offers many suggestions of dainty brooches, bracelets, pendants, etc., in enameled gold flowers and other designs, with precious stones for BRIDES, and less expensive ones for BRIDESMAIDS and for gifts to immediate assistants at Weddings.

Pretty designs in scarf pins, tie fasteners, sleeve links, watch charms, etc., for "best man" and ushers.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn.

—A jury in the Circuit Court, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday awarded Andrew Delaney $10,000 damages for the loss of his son's services. His son Edward, sixteen years old, was employed by the Inter-Island Construction Company, and in December, 1892, the boy lost an eye by a dynamite explosion in Long Island City, where the company was building a tunnel.

—A Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Mrs. Fannie Dorlan of 189 Dean Street, Brooklyn, who was found dead on Sunday morning in her father's kitchen, with a blanket over her head and a rubber tube leading to the gas jet in her mouth.

—The Kings County Medical Society will give a dinner to Dr. Andrew Otterson at the Montauk Club on April 25. Dr. Otterson is the oldest living member of the organization, having been elected a member fifty-one years ago.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Bartlett granted an injunction restraining the Evergreens Cemetery Association from removing the body of Susan A. Yeamans from a plot therein.

—Controller Palmer has appointed George P. Boyle, a veteran of the Seventeenth Ward, as a clerk in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, at a salary of $4 a day.

Long Island.

—A meeting of a detachment of the Salvation Army at Jamaica on Sunday night was disturbed by a number of young men, and one of them was ejected. A row followed, and it took three policemen to put the unruly persons out of the hall. John Leonardi, a young Italian, assisted in ejecting the rioters, and when he attempted to leave the hall he found a crowd outside armed with stones and clubs waiting for him. The three policemen had to escort the Italian to the railroad station, as he lives in East New-York. Warrants will be sworn out for the arrest of those who disturbed the meeting.

—The Queens County Saengerbund, an organization of the united singers of the county, has elected these officers: President—John Graeflin of College Point; Vice President—Henry Boenig of Corona; Secretary—Ernst Ansorge of College Point; Treasurer—T. Bergman of Astoria; Librarian—Otto Russell of College Point; Financial Secretary—John Eidel of Whitestone; Trustees—William Engelhardt of College Point and Henry Miller of Steinway.

—Thomas Gorman, a baker employed in Muldoon's bakery, at 139 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, was severely burned yesterday by the upsetting of a pan filled with hot grease. He was removed to St. John's Hospital. His condition is critical. The grease set fire to the bakery, and it required the services of the Fire Department to extinguish the flames.

—The Krakehlias Singing Society of College Point has reorganized. It suspended the vocal exercises over a year ago. Many new members have joined, and the following officers have been chosen: President—Otto Russell; Secretary—Alvia Kirchkessner; Treasurer—Ferdinand Lutters.

—Burglars broke into the general store of Seaman & Bennett, at Cold Spring Harbor, on Sunday night, and secured a package containing 500 pennies from the Post Office, which is in the building. This is the second time the place has been robbed within three months.

—While sailing across Cold Spring Harbor on Sunday, Capt. Lemuel Turner, keeper of the harbor lighthouse, was thrown into the water by the capsizing of his boat. The Captain was forced to abandon the craft and swim ashore.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of Glen Cove has elected these officers: President—William B. Robinson; Vice President—Miss Jennie Kyle; Treasurer—Miss Loule Baldwin; Secretary—Miss Ida Baldwin.

—The Sayville Steam Ferry Company has been notified by the Custom House that it must provide its boat, the Connetquot, with a metallic lifeboat, in addition to the wooden one which she now carries.

—The property of the Sayville Country Club, situated on the shore of the Great South Bay, has been sold at auction to Max Kauerger of New-York, for $5,000.

—The taxpayers in the Islip school district are to vote on the question of appropriating $8,000, to be used in additions and improvements to the public school.

—Joseph Andrews of Mineola has been appointed Superintendent of the Queens County Agricultural Society's grounds at Mineola for this year.

—The Easter offerings in Grace Church, Jamaica, were sufficient to liquidate the church debt, amounting to $1,600.

Yonkers.

—The newly-elected officers of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Reformed Church assumed their offices last evening. They are: President—George Schoonover; Vice President—Miss Ada Tompkins; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary E. Stewart; Recording Secretary—Miss Margaret Y. Kellock; Treasurer—Miss Nettie Mcir.

—In the foreclosure case of William Allen Butler, trustee for Hellen M. Hazeltine, against Eliza A. Embree and others, referee F. X. Donoghue yesterday sold at auction a part of the Stephen Embree property in New Main Street, and it was knocked down to Caroline A. Blair, one of the defendants, for $4,455.

—The funeral of Comrade Samuel H. Lent took place yesterday afternoon from the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Kitching Post, G. A. R., escorted the body from the house to the church, and thence to Oakland Cemetery, where Grand Army services were held and three volleys were fired over the grave.

—The Knights of Pythias are holding a three days' session in this city under the auspices of Lincoln Lodge, in honor of the sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge. George Beckton is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

—Joseph Skibinski, aged twenty-six, was taken to St. John's Hospital yesterday morning suffering from two stab wounds in the back, inflicted by John Sutfer during a fight. Sutfer was arrested.

—An Easter tea and sale was held yesterday afternoon and evening by the Junior Auxiliary of St. John's Episcopal Parish in the Parish House. This evening they will give an entertainment.

—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, the new pastor of the Central Methodist Church, preached his first sermons on Sunday. He made a very favorable impression upon the congregation.

—Robert G. Jackson, the well-known basso, will not renew his engagement in the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church, in which he has sung for the last twenty years.

—The Willing Workers Circle of King's Daughters of Christ Church will hold a pound party this evening at the home of Mrs. Chapman, 167 Nepperhan Avenue.

—The Board of Health will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when the new code of rules may be adopted.

Sale of *Ladies' Underwear.*

Cambric Night Gowns, (round yoke, with four insertions, finished with deep ruffle of embroidery), 75 cts., usual price $1.50.

Nainsook & Cambric Gowns, (empire and square yoke designs, trimmed with fine embroidery), $1.75, value $3.50.

Nainsook Gowns, (empire style, trimmed with "point de Paris" lace), $2.25, value $5.00.

Cambric Skirts, (umbrella shape, deep flounce of embroidery), $1.95, value $3.75.

Misses' Drawers, (sizes 2 to 14 yrs., trimmed with embroidery) 25 cts.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Spring Novelties in **Cotton Dress Fabrics.**

"David and John Anderson's" celebrated **ZEPHYRS** in Plain, Check, Stripe, and Plaid.

Plain and Fancy Piques.

PRINTED DIMITIES.

Crepes, Crepons, Plisse Fabrics, Striped Batistes, Printed Organdies.

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Broadway & 19th St.

O'Neill's,

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5,000 yards 28-inch **Silk Crepons,** Evening Shades, **44c.** yd.; WORTH 75c.

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100 pieces 30-inch **Black Habutai,** **59c.** yd.; WORTH 85c.

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Special Values

Plain and Fancy **All-Wool Suitings,** **49c.** yd.; REDUCED FROM 95c. AND 1.19.

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Black **French Crepons,** Seven different Weaves, **59c.** and **69c.** yd.; ORIGINAL PRICES 95c. AND 1.20.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

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We put character into clothes. Wear them, and you will think more of yourself, and be more thought of by others.

Everything in Spring Overcoats this side of $50.

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear? Do you know our $3 Derby?

Pointers.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—confined styles.
Silk Underwear, special, $7 a suit.
English Walking Gloves, 90c.; were $1.50.
Children's Suits, $3.50; were $6 and $8.
Patent Leather Shoes, $4.
Correct Liveries—moderate prices.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

Great Special Sale!

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

AN IMMENSE PURCHASE.

All leading styles.

One lot at **FIFTY CENTS** per yard, worth $1.50.

Another lot at **ONE DOLLAR** per yard, worth $3 and $4.

Lace Curtains.

Greatest Assortment Ever Shown.

Ranging in price from **50c.** to **$50** per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

TABLES.—New-old fancies for the country sitting room or bedroom.

Two-tier paper and magazine tables, delicate curves, slightly bowed legs—standing pastime invitations.

Writing-table desks with beautiful cabinet tops where valuable papers may be kept—even with a niche or two for bric-a-brac.

Work tables, delightfully handy, with hinged tops and cunningly-contrived recesses for holding work.

In birch, maple mahogany. Inexpensive, though—we make them.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

WATERS PIANOS

An Elegant, New 7 1-3 octave three-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, payable

$7 MONTHLY.

Stool, Cover, Tuning, and Delivery Free. Also, Fifty Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Payments only $5 per month. Send postal for catalogue.

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134 FIFTH AV., NEAR 18TH ST.

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Latest Importations.

Plain and fancy designs of Mohair and Sicillians, Tweeds, Cheviots, Covert-cloths, Whipcords and Corkscrews.

A variety of Silk and Wool Novelties.

Serges

for Shore and Mountain wear.

Crepons

in new shades and weaves.

Embroidered Chiffon, Grenadine, Crépe, and perforated Gauze.

French Challies,

35 cts., formerly 50 and 65 cts.

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A Hint is Enough for the Wise.

COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.,

Is the Only Place Without Old Stock.

Fresh New Carpets at Lowest Prices.

Tuesday
April 16-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

IS IT A JOB OF PLATT'S?

The Bill in Favor of the Baltimore Fidelity Company.

'KISSED" THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE

A Report that Thomas C. Platt's Son Is to Receive a Good Position for the Passage of the Bill.

ALBANY, April 15.—One of the smoothest pieces of legislation enacted this year was the passing of the O'Connor bill to permit the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md., to come into this State and transact business. It was drawn and brought here by Albert Boardman of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the junior member of which is the son of Thomas C. Platt, the boss of the Republican Party in this State.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator O'Connor, the Republican leader, on Feb. 5. On its first appearance, the bill was read twice, and by unanimous consent was ordered to be printed, and was then committed to the Committee on the Judiciary. When the committee reported the bill favorably, further amendments were made to it. It was ordered to third reading Feb. 20, and passed the Senate Feb. 21, and the same day was delivered to the Assembly. Here it remained until March 11, when it was passed with further amendments. It was delivered to Gov. Morton on Wednesday, March 20, and became a law by the Governor's signature March 28.

Several business men of New-York who were opposed to the bill as it passed the Legislature, appeared before the Governor and protested against his signing it. Elihu Root, representing them, spoke against the bill. Ex-State Senator Edwin Warfield spoke in person in behalf of the bill and of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore. Arguments were supplied the Governor by both sides.

This, in outline, is the legislative history of the bill. It was introduced for a specific political business purpose. Without the prestige and influence of the acknowledged "boss" of the party, the bill—and special legislation of the rankest sort it is—could never have become a law. In the language of one of the most influential Republicans in the House, "it was kissed through."

As a Republican Assemblyman put it, "there was never any doubt but that Mr. Boardman acted for Thomas C. Platt. This company was known to be powerful in Maryland, especially in politics. It was whispered in the innermost circles of Albany that one of Mr. Platt's sons was to be rewarded when the bill became a law. I have always suspected that, in return for this legislation, the Baltimore company would not only provide a place for one of Mr. Platt's sons, but also assist the Republican boss in securing friendly delegates to the National Republican Convention next year for any candidate Platt may support."

The New-York companies that are in the same line of business as this favored stranger do not object half so much to the presence of the company and its privilege to do business in this State as to the methods used in bestowing that privilege. It is charged here that most of the business done by companies of this class comes through the courts; that in Baltimore discrimination is always made against the New-York companies, and in favor of this and other domestic concerns. The selection of Harry B. Platt, youngest son of the boss, to be General Manager of the New-York branch of this Baltimore concern is regarded here as not so much in the light of favors received as of favors to come, for his father's influence in politics, with the Judges, and the Legislature will naturally result in throwing a great deal of business in the Baltimore company's way that could not have been obtained in any other way.

The correspondent of The New-York Times asked Superintendent Pierce what he thought of the bill. Mr. Pierce said:

"The intention of this law is to restore the provisions permitting public officers to accept foreign as well as domestic corporations as sureties on bonds, which provision seems to have been omitted in the present revision. It does not in any way propose to regulate any action in passing upon the application of foreign insurance corporations to enter New-York.

"The act that it is proposed to amend is one merely regulating the giving of bonds. It does not amend the insurance law, which vests in me full discretion in admitting or refusing to admit foreign insurance corporations. I am unable to see why the transaction of this class of insurance business within this State should be limited solely to domestic corporations."

"Is it not true that Mr. Platt or some one representing him manifested an interest in this bill while it was pending in the Legislature?"

"I want to say this, that neither Mr. Platt nor any one representing Mr. Platt mentioned to me or alluded in any way directly or indirectly to this bill while it was pending in the Legislature."

The annual statement of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, made to the Maryland Superintendent of Insurance, for the year 1894, shows its assets to be $823,591.52. The authorized capital of $500,000 is paid in full. Of the assets the sum of $541,577.73 is in real estate, and $215,503 in bonds.

The liabilities, excepting capital stock and net surplus, are $95,537.14. The surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities is $228,054.38.

The receipts of the year—in cash—amounted to $202,486.08. The year's disbursements were $85,391.75.

The amount of risks in force is $42,445,108.31, an increase of more than $11,000,000 in a year. Deducting $15,215,033.52, the amount secured by whisky in bond, the net amount in force is $27,230,074.79. Security losses incurred during the year were $31,153.04.

YOUNG PLATT PROVIDED FOR.

It Is Conceded that He Will Be the Baltimore Company's Manager.

Lawyer Frank H. Platt of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, son of Thomas C. Platt, confirmed the news that Henry B. Platt, his younger brother, had become the general manager of the New-York branch of the Fidelity and Deposit Company.

"That is a fact," he said.

At the office of the United States Express Company, of which Thomas C. Platt is President, it was stated that the express company had taken all of its surety business from the New-York company that had held it from the beginning and had bonded every one of its employes with the Baltimore company.

It was further stated at the office of the United States Express Company that Frank H. Platt, second son of the "boss," had become the New-York counsel of the Fidelity and Deposit Company. Henry B. Platt was formerly the New-England manager of his father's express company.

It was learned yesterday by inquiry among the guarantee companies that it had been generally understood among them from the first that the bill to let the Warfield company into this State had some invincible influence behind it. "There were two fair and honest business objections to letting this company in," said the representative of one of the large companies.

"In the first place, the Fidelity and Deposit Company has an omnibus Maryland charter that permits it to do most anything. It can sell and borrow money on real estate, it can do a banking business, it can go on court or private or public contractors' bonds. In New-York, under the general law, no one surety company can handle more than two lines of surety business. This company, by its charter, is allowed to bond executors and also to guarantee the honesty of all kinds of clerks.

"In the second place, the Fidelity and Deposit Company can do business in New-York, but New-York guarantee companies cannot do business in Maryland. This is an unjust and one-sided arrangement. Under the Maryland law, the courts can take only personal, not corporate, guarantors. The Fidelity and Deposit Company has an extraordinary charter, obtained by great political influence. There was a third objection to the bill to let in the Baltimore company, and that objection was founded on the secret manner in which the legislation was secured.

"The bill was rushed through both branches of the Legislature and put in the Governor's hands before any of the New-York companies were aware of its existence. Representatives of several of the New-York companies went to Albany and saw Senator O'Connor. They suggested an amendment to the bill. He agreed to the amendment, and a concurrent resolution of both branches of the Legislature was adopted recalling the bill from the Governor's hands. It was then at once amended in accordance with the suggestions made by the representatives of the New-York companies and was passed in that shape. Thereupon the New-York business men left for home. Scarcely was their train across the drawbridge over the Hudson when the bill was again recalled and committed to the Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee speedily reported in favor of striking out the amendments made at the suggestion of the representatives of the New-York companies. The bill was then rushed through the Legislature in its original shape and hurried to the Governor.

"If the course of this bill does not show that some extraordinary influence was behind it, then there is no criterion by which a large 'pull' can be judged.

"While the bill was in the hands of Gov. Morton an opportunity was given both sides to be heard. Mr. Warfield, President of the Baltimore company, appeared in person. He made a smooth and plausible speech. He declared that his company would never offer any impediment to the amendment of the Maryland laws so as to permit New-York guarantee companies to do business in that State. He also alleged that, by an amendment to the Maryland laws in 1892, his company had been curtailed of the extraordinary charter privileges complained of. Asked to produce the amendment, he did so, when, as I am informed, it was found that the amendment did not really curtail the company's privileges. Elihu Root, appearing for the New-York business men, pointed out the unfairness of letting Maryland guarantee companies into New-York, especially a guarantee company with an omnibus charter, while New-York guarantee companies were kept out of Maryland. None of the arguments against the bill seemed to influence the Governor, for he signed it, and it became a law."

POLICEMAN RAVING WITH DRINK

O'Hare of Long Island City Threatens to Shoot His Sergeant and Wrecks a Saloon.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 15.—Policeman Patrick O'Hare of the Second Precinct, this city, who was on duty in the Blissville section of the city yesterday, reported at the station house at night intoxicated. Sergt. Roulette remonstrated with O'Hare for his indiscretions. Police Commissioner Patrick Daly happened to be in the station house, and, as he is responsible for O'Hare's appointment on the force, he felt it his duty to call the patrolman to task.

The policeman did not like the calling down administered by his superiors. In a frenzy he tore off his shield and threw it at the Sergeant. Then he was permitted to put on his street clothes and leave the police station.

He had not been gone long when word was sent there that he was wrecking the saloon of Hugh Quinn, corner of Vernon Avenue and Fifth Street, one block from the police station. Sergt. Roulette sent Policemen McGee and Cameron to the saloon. The place was in an uproar. O'Hare had been throwing beer glasses around, and had been fighting with the bartender, who had tried to eject him. The two patrolmen had some difficulty in getting O'Hare out on the street and around to the police station. He raved and threatened to shoot everybody. His wife was sent for, and when she reached the police station he was relieved of his pocket club and revolver and allowed to go home.

Just about a year ago, and on a Sunday night, O'Hare got drunk while on post, and, entering Schwalenberg's Hotel, corner of Vernon and Borden Avenues, in full uniform, proceeded to clean out the place. Not until he was floored and partly stripped of his uniform by two brother officers did he submit to being taken out of the hotel. The two policemen had to fairly drag him along the street to the police station.

Charges were preferred against the offending officer, and after an investigation an accommodating Police Board decided that O'Hare had taken an overdose of quinine. O'Hare has been on the force nineteen months.

SUED FOR $5,000, RECOVERS $300

Damages Awarded in One of the Hackensack Meadows Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—Lester B. Youngs of Summit to-day recovered a verdict for $300 in the Federal court against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He was one of the persons injured in the wreck at Hackensack Bridge in January, 1894, but his injuries were slight.

He was at the time a clerk in the National City Bank of New-York. He sued for $5,000 damages. In its defense, the railroad company set up the plea of contributory negligence, alleging that Youngs was riding in the baggage car when the collision took place.

The fifth of the suits growing out of the wreck is now on in the Federal court, the plaintiff being Andrew Roalefs of Newark, who is a clerk in the Garfield National Bank of New-York. He claims that he was cut and bruised and wants $10,000 damages.

And Now Daniel Has Resigned.

Daniel Slater, the colored messenger of the Mayor's office, has resigned, just why is not known.

Daniel could not say yesterday whether he was going West or was going on the stage. One story is that he resigned because he did not consider $60 a month enough salary for his services.

WAGES IN SWEAT SHOPS

Something of Prices Paid to Employes Under the Contract System.

WHAT MAY BE EARNED BY THE WOMEN

Employers Tell of the Sums They Receive and Disburse and Workmen Tell of What They Can Possibly Earn.

Women interested in reform of various kinds were in the Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall yesterday long before the Assembly Committee met. This committee is investigating sweat shops in New York City where women are employed.

Among those present were Mrs. Edward Fridenberg, Mrs. Cornelia S. Robins, and Miss Tacy Knight Marshall, who constituted a committee from the Harlem Auxiliary Republican Club, and Mrs. A. J. Sterling, a well-known worker in the ranks of the Charity Organization Society.

Chairman Reinhard and Assemblymen Andrews and Sternberg were present when the session opened. The first witness called was Harris Skalky of 9½ Essex Street. He was examined by Lawyer Julius Mayer. He has a wife and three children, and they occupy three small rooms on the first floor. Skalky is a tailor who repairs and makes clothes on his own account, but he denied that he was a "sweater." He said there were sweaters in the building who work for wholesale clothiers. He has been living in the house half a year, but he said he could not give the names of any other tenants.

Nathan Vagler, who keeps a shop at 48 Essex Street, was next called. He hires a room and bedroom there, but lives at 77 Norfolk Street. The bedroom is used for storing clothing, and in the other room four men and three girls are employed. One of the girls is quite young, he said. He gave her name as Eva, but couldn't tell her surname. She brought a paper from somebody, saying she was sixteen years old, and he hired her at $5 a week to iron waists. He couldn't read the paper, he said, and didn't know from whom it came, but he knew it was right to hire Eva, because a man named Schwartz told him so. He pays $9 a month for the two rooms. Vagler told of the earnings of another girl named Leah. This girl gets 9 cents for sewing buttons on a dozen coats. At this rate, he said, it is possible for Leah to earn $7 or $8 a week. The girls work on Sundays, and when on salary work ten hours a day.

Those on piece work, he said, fix their own hours, and usually work two or three hours a day longer than those on salary. He testified that he works on contract for the wholesale houses of Adams & Co., and for Morris L. Estman, of 105 Franklin Street. He receives from 35 cents to 50 cents a dozen from Estman for making boys' waists, and he turns out about 100 dozen of them in a week. The witness was permitted to go after being warned that he must not employ any boy or girl under 14 years of age.

Lawyer Levy did some figuring on the testimony of Vagler, and submitted the result for the consideration of the committee. If Vagler's testimony was correct, he said, he expended last week for wages and for rent $52.75, and his earnings were only $40.90, indicating a loss during the week of $11.85. Witness was recalled to explain this. He said he lost no money because his own man was worth $13 a week, and he had some unfinished work on hand which was not included in the $40.90. He was told to come before the committee again next Saturday to answer further questions.

Louis Gordon, who does tailor work at 1 Essex Street, was next called. He said he employed only one man, to whom he paid $9 a week. He repairs clothes and makes new clothes, and has on hand now 50 pairs of trousers, 40 coats and 10 vests. He has three rooms on the first floor, a bedroom, a kitchen, and a third room, which is used for working and storage purposes.

Barnett Feinberg, who keeps a shop at 30 Monroe Street, and lives at 127 Madison Street, said his work is done for contractors on the sweating plan. He gets "seven shillings" (88 cents) for making a coat. His chief employer is the firm of Fuchs & Weiner of Third Street, east of Bowery. He said that for making "first-class coats" he sometimes receives $1 each. He makes from 100 to 150 coats a week. He pays operators, he said, $15 a week, basters $14 a week, pressers $10 a week, and the girls are paid $8, $7, $5.50, and $5 a week. The average earnings in his shop he figured to be about $10 a week.

Lawyer Mayer pressed the witness hard to try to find out the names of the several operators, basters, and pressers, and the precise amounts each received last week. Under this pressure Feinberg cut down the list of his employes. He said he had only seven men, and could only remember the names of "Sam" and "Abe." He remembered that "Celia" and "Lena" were the names of two of his girls. He could not recollect the precise amount he paid the girls last week, nor the names of the other two girls. He finally said he paid Lena but $2.75 last week. He was invited to appear before the committee next Saturday.

Abe Rose, a boy, was next put on the stand. He said he could not tell how old he was. He appeared to be about nine or ten years old. He came to New-York from Galicia with his father six months ago. He was confirmed in a synagogue last December a year ago. He said a boy must be thirteen years old to be confirmed in a synagogue. Abe has been working in Levy's sweat shop, at 31 Hester Street, for several months. His salary, he said, is $2 a week. He gives the money to his mother, and she gives him 1 cent every week for spending money. He knows that two and three make five, but he could not tell the day of the week or the month of the year. He said his mother told him he must be fourteen years old, because he couldn't be confirmed till he was thirteen years old.

Nathan Levy, who employs little "Abe" to hold basting threads and do jobs of all kinds in the sweat shop at 31 Hester Street, was called. He said he was told by Abe's father that Abe was fourteen years old before the last Jewish holidays, and he hired him at $2 a week. He said he could employ a boy of fourteen years at the wages he paid to Abe. He conducted a shop formerly in East New-York. He was not aware that he violated the law by employing a boy under sixteen who could neither read nor write. He employs seven men, one girl, and the boy Abe. The girl Minnie is seventeen years old, and he said he pays her $7 a week for working from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M. He works for Levi Horwitz and David Marx & Son, and makes about 125 coats a week at 75 cents each. For four years, he said, he has been depositing money in the Citizens' Savings Bank, but didn't know how much money he had there. He stated the amounts which he said he paid to each of his employes, and Lawyer Mayer figured that after paying wages and rent he made a profit of exactly 25 cents a week.

E. Jacob Nadel, the Secretary of the Clothing Cutters' Association, was then called. He said the aim of the society was to benefit the working classes connected with the trade. They wanted to abolish the task and sweating system, and he had been working to attain this end for thirty-three years. He mentioned the firm of J. C. Stratton & Co., of 112 Greene Street, and Julius Stein of Broadway, near Broome Street, as houses that had been watched for violations of the law. He said some of the contractors fed their employes on herrings, and made them sleep on the premises on cots. On one occasion he saw wagon 805 of the New-York and Portland Express Company deliver twenty-five of these cots to Stratton & Co., and he so informed Secretary Reichers of the United Garment Workers. He suggested as a remedy of the sweating evil an increase in the number of Factory Inspectors and a compulsory system for education for children. In this city, he said, there are from 400 to 500 contractors, and they employ from five to fifteen persons at starvation wages.

A young man named Samuel Bleson, who keeps a sweat shop at 11 Norfolk Street, said he had three partners, and that he considered the four of them made "a corporation." The work is done by the members of the corporation, and no stranger is employed except a girl of sixteen years. He said several shops were congregated in the one room in Norfolk Street. There was a big crowd of workers in the room, but he could not tell how many.

The committee adjourned, to meet at 11 A. M. next Saturday in one of the branches of the Superior Court.

EASTER MONDAY ELECTIONS

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN CHOSEN IN MANY CHURCHES.

Selection of Officers by New-York, Brooklyn, and Suburban Protestant Episcopal Bodies.

Easter Monday is always an important day in Protestant Episcopal Churches on account of the election for the ensuing year of Wardens and Vestrymen. Elections were held in most of the New-York and Brooklyn churches yesterday for this purpose. The results in the principal churches were as follows:

St. Ignatius's Church.—Wardens—Charles F. Zabriskie and John W. Emerson. Vestrymen—Nelson Millerd, Richard W. Withington, Edward Marcus, Col. N. S. Brinton, Robert A. McKim, Charles T. Chambers, William S. Young, and George L. Hawkins.

All Saints' Church.—Wardens—Samuel J. Smack and Thomas Gregory. Vestrymen—William H. Fennell, Samuel Smack, Henry Shenton, William Connelly, Charles Richmond, John F. Walker, George Stark, and James Morgan.

Church of the Epiphany.—Wardens—Robert Betty and Charles H. Russell. Vestrymen—Edward F. Beddall, Edward G. Black, Edmund Dwight, Jr., William J. McCann, James Bleecker, Arthur C. Todd, William Law, and Randolph Hurry.

St. Matthew's Church.—Wardens—James H. Falconer and Charles N. Lee. Vestrymen—M. W. Larendon, Augustus W. Kelly, Edward Berry, Timothy Hogan, Edward Barnes, Frederick W. Perry, John S. Sutphen, Jr., and Ira B. Stewart.

Christ Church.—Wardens—William Bayard Cutting and Charles W. Cass. Vestrymen—J. Bleeker Miller, Richard M. Hoe, Lucius K. Wilmerding, Alfred Wagstaff, Henry H. Holly, J. Hamilton Hunt, Thomas R. Ball, and William T. Evans.

Church of the Holy Apostles.—Wardens—Robert H. Goff and Clement S. Parsons, Jr. Vestrymen—John P. Collord, George W. Ferguson, William J. McDonald, Edwin J. Winson, Dr. James Pedersen, Andrew H. Kellogg, James H. Richmond, and Victor C. Pedersen.

Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr.—Wardens—E. T. Beddall and Percy Sanderson. Vestrymen—T. M. F. Hurst, R. Fleming Crook, William M. Massey, F. S. Smithers, T. C. Gostenhopper, Robert Lawson, H. A. Raeker, and Berkely Moslyn.

All Angels' Church.—Wardens—William C. Wurnenberg and David N. Holmes. Vestrymen—Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., J. Van Vechten Olcott, Thomas Dimond, E. Reuel Smith, William W. Flannagan, L. Leffin Kellogg, George C. Clarke, and William W. Perrine.

Church of the Holy Nativity.—Wardens—Charles A. Gould and Donald McLean. Vestrymen—Nicholas R. O'Connor, J. E. Watson, W. B. Haws, B. W. Winnans, Henry W. Plant, W. R. Palmer, F. P. Huntley, and P. R. Diamond.

St. Stephen's Church.—Wardens—Charles E. Fleming and Frederick S. Robinson. Vestrymen—John D. Fouquet, George W. Quintard, James A. Robinson, William J. Smith, Woodruff Smith, Sutherland G. Taylor, William W. Warren, and William S. Watson.

St. Martin's, Brooklyn.—Wardens—Willett A. Eldrige and Philip C. Wamsley. Vestrymen—J. R. W. Dannatt, R. H. Walbridge, H. O. Huntting, S. E. Stiles, H. R. Elliot, and Frank N. Dodd.

Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn.—Wardens—George Henderson and Mortlock Pettit. Vestrymen—Henry C. Johnston, George Adrian, Thomas L. Wells, John W. Watkins, I. Sulger, Charles E. Hotchkiss, Horatio S. Wisner, and Richard C. Addy.

All Saints' Church, Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.—Wardens—Christopher J. Walbran and W. H. Chappell. Vestrymen—John C. Grennell, W. H. Marshall, Harry G. Pearce, A. J. A. Callaghan, Jesse White, John Lamont, Dr. Harry L. O'Brien, and Thomas Hope.

Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Wardens—Francis Taylor and Ezra J. Sterling. Vestrymen—James Rodwell, E. A. Clark, Roswell W. Keene, Louis H. Vogel, Louis Schott, Loda V. Sanford, James S. Simpson, and Thomas F. Rowland, Jr.

St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.—Wardens—Andrew H. De Witt and R. Fulton Cutting. Vestrymen—Edward Barr, President; Seth Low, Dr. William Wallace, George Gray Ward, William G. Ladd, Thomas Messenger Halsey, N. Pendleton Schenck, and William Peet.

Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn.—Wardens—John A. Nichols and Dr. Joseph B. Elliott. Vestrymen—Elizur G. Webster, Thomas N. Rooker, William H. Wallace, Samuel A. Wood, H. V. V. Braman, C. Howard Scrymser, John M. Conklin, and Charles Marvin Howard.

Christ Church, Brooklyn.—Wardens—Alexander E. Orr and Frederick H. Trowbridge. Vestrymen—Alexander Munn, John H. Peet, Charles A. Denny, George C. White, Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Cowing, and Alexander D. Napier.

Christ Church, Pelham, N. Y.—Wardens—John R. Beecroft and F. C. Merry. Vestrymen—Robert H. Scott, John C. Hazen, Henry B. B. Stapler, Robert T. Emmet, Elbert C. Roosevelt, Richard S. Emmet, Jr., John Doty, and Frederick H. Allen.

St. James's Church, Fordham.—Wardens—Moses Devoe and Hugh N. Camp. Vestrymen—G. L. Dashwood, Francis Shepperd, John H. Eden, John A. Amundson, Benjamin W. Schwab, John McK. Camp, Franklin Hebbard, and John J. Amory.

St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.—Wardens—J. Stremmell and J. F. Bartow. Vestrymen—William W. Crissey, Dr. C. N. Platt, E. A. Montell, Jr., E. A. Montell, Charles L. Shaw, H. C. Bartow, R. B. Tisdale, and George S. Hastings.

Trinity Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—James O. Taylor and William Sherwood. Vestrymen—A. G. Bedell, Albert Bell, Frank A. Hatton, William D. Stryker, Horatio F. Taylor, Frank V. Dodge, Edward A. Northall, and A. Reinhardt.

Canada Asked to Pay the Seal Award.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 15.—Since Great Britain shows no inclination to consider favorably the request of the British Columbian sealers for the advance of $425,000 on account of damages claimed from the United States, an appeal is being made to the Canadian Government. A resolution of the British Columbian Board of Trade has reached here, asking that the amount be placed in the Parliamentary estimate, should the Imperial Government not advance it. It is not considered likely that the Government will grant the request.

Charles Cleveland's Sudden Death.

Charles Cleveland, an Inspector in the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy in his office in the Municipal Building yesterday. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock. He was fifty-nine years old, and lived at 201 Broadway, in the Thirteenth Ward. At one time he was Chief Clerk in the Department of Fires and Buildings. He had held his present position for eighteen months. His motto was to "Do good work and earn a fair salary and win the good will of the heads of departments."

RIVERS CONTINUE TO RISE

Merrimac and Other New-England Streams Flood Surrounding Land.

TRACKS OF RAILROADS WASHED AWAY

Wharves in Haverhill, Mass., Covered with Water—Bridges in Danger—Timber Booms Break Away.

CONCORD, N. H., April 15.—The Merrimac River continues to rise several inches every hour. The intervales for miles are covered with water, and buildings on the lowlands are flooded. Much fear continues to be felt for the safety of the canal at Sewall's Falls, where the water is now plunging over the dam more than ten feet in height, and within a foot of the top of the gate house.

The tracks on the twin bridges at Penacook, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, are under water, and a train of loaded coal cars has been sent to hold them in place.

More than half a mile of the main line of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, near Bow Junction, was washed out this afternoon.

LANCASTER, N. H., April 15.—The worst freshet for years prevails in this section. Rain began falling Friday morning, and has continued steadily ever since, raising the water in Israel's River to an unusual height. Frank Smith & Co.'s boom broke last night, letting upward of 300,000 feet of timber loose. The logs came down over the mill dam with tremendous force, striking the iron bridge built two years ago at a cost of $10,000, lifting it from its foundations, and carrying it down the river about half a mile. At the same time the logs or bridge struck the twelve-inch water main in the bed of the river, breaking it.

No trains are running on either the Concord and Montreal or the Maine Central Roads, north or south.

It is reported that Amadon & Co.'s boom at Grange, containing 200,000 feet; D. R. Remick's boom at Riverton, of 150,000 feet, and Mark Rines's boom at Jefferson, of 350,000 feet, all broke during the night, the logs floating down Israel's River into the Connecticut.

ROCHESTER, N. H., April 15.—The worst flood in years prevails along the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad in this vicinity. At Milton the track is covered with water for a distance of one mile. At Union the tracks are completely submerged and trains are compelled to transfer passengers and baggage.

The Cocheco River is very high, and dwellings near the track are in danger.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., April 15.—There are bad wash-outs on the Maine Central at Brownfield and Glen Station, and a heavy landslide is over the track at Zealand. No trains have passed through to-day. The lowlands are under water. The C. Eastman's sugar camp has been carried away. All roads are badly gullied.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., April 15.—Northern New-Hampshire is flooded with water. Not since 1878 have the Pemigewasset and the Baker Rivers risen to such a height. The land along the railroad looks like a great lake.

A bridge just below here it in immediate danger of being washed away. The highways leading out of Plymouth along the river are impassable. Another bridge on the Pemigewasset Valley Road is two feet under water, and is in danger of being washed away at any time.

LITTLETON, N. H., April 15.—The Connecticut River is still rising, but the Ammonoosuc is falling. No trains are running, owing to the large amount of track under water.

The iron bridge at Franconia has been wrecked, and three dams in Littleton have been injured.

BRISTOL, N. H., April 15.—A freshet of destructive proportions is prevailing in this section. Rain has falleh incessantly since Friday night, and the streams are overflowing their banks, covering fields, and filling highways.

The Merrimac River at this place has reached the highest point in its history. It has risen fifteen feet in thirty-six hours, and is steadily rising. Miles of railroad tracks are many feet under water, sleepers are washed away, and the ties are piled in heaps. No trains can run on the northern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

KEENE, N. H., April 15.—The heavy storm of the last two days has swollen the streams to overflowing, and many streets in this city are flooded. Dozens of houses are accessible only by boats. No trains have been run through on the Ashuelot division of the Boston and Maine Railroad owing to a serious washout at Hinsdale.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 15.—The waters of the Merrimac River have risen to the highest point since 1892, and are still increasing in volume. The river at noon registered nearly eight feet above the crest of the dam. The Duck Mill, the Washington Mill, the Pemberton, Upper Pacific, and Everett Mills are affected.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 15.—The Merrimac River rose rapidly this morning, and at noon the wharves were covered with water, and the basements of buildings along the river front were flooded. The river is still rising.

MUCH DAMAGE IN VERMONT.

Bridges Washed Away, Roads Made Impassable, and Houses Flooded.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., April 15.—The rain which began here Saturday has not wholly ceased. The rivers and small streams have all overflowed their banks, the Connecticut being the highest ever known here and within a few inches of the long bridge connecting Brattleborough with the New-Hampshire side. The dwellings and outbuildings on the island opposite this village are all flooded and the people have deserted them. Two or three small houses are in danger of being undermined and carried away by the flood, while the barns have been chained to keep them from floating away.

A log boom has given way at Bellows Falls and crowds of people along the river bank are intently watching for the arrival of the logs here, where it is feared that they may take off the bridge. No trains have arrived here from the north to-day, on account of a wash-out near North Hartland and another at South Charlestown.

White River Junction reports the lower streets under water. A bridge at Perkinsville, on the Black River, has been carried away, also a small bridge on the Rutland Division, near Rockingham.

Westminster reports ten feet of water in the highway and the roads impassable between there and Bellows Falls. No trains are running on the Claremont and Concord Division, and there is a small wash-out near Chandler's Mills.

The damage to highways, bridges, and other property will be very large.

WATERBURY, Vt., April 15.—The water in the Connecticut is at the highest point reached since the flood in 1869. Cellars are flooded and several families have been obliged to move out of their houses. Several bridges have been washed out and the lower end of Main Street is flooded. Men are working steadily to keep the railroad tracks clear. The hotels are filled with people who are afraid to leave town.

BIG FRESHETS IN MAINE.

Streets in Biddeford Flooded—People Moving from East Rumford.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 15.—The Saco River has continued to rise steadily, and it reached a depth of eighty-seven inches on Bradbury dam to-day, against thirty-six inches at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The water is higher here than it has been before in twenty-five years.

Gooch Street, this city, and some sections in Saco bordering on the river, are flooded. A wash-out on the western division of the Boston and Maine, near Wells, prevented travel over that line.

RUMFORD FALLS, Me., April 15.—The river is higher than for thirty years. People are vacating houses at East Rumford. The paper company's logs went out at noon. Great damage has been done.

BETHEL, Me., April 15.—The Androscoggin River is filled with floating lumber. Much damage has been done to roads and bridges. Hodgdon's new stone dam, on Mill Brook, has been carried out.

SWEEPERS TO WEAR WHITE DUCK

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring Decides on a Uniform—One for the Drivers Later.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has decided on a Summer uniform for street sweepers of the department. It is to consist of a white duck coat and trousers and white German military cap. One of these suits was on exhibition in Col. Waring's private office in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday.

The coat is something after the pattern of a Norfolk jacket. It has about the waist a buff leather belt. The sleeves are like those of an ordinary workingman's blouse, and button closely about the wrists. The coat or jacket will have five nickle buttons down the front There will be a nickle button also on each side of the big German military cap. In the centre of the front of the cap there will be the monogram of the Department of Street Cleaning in nickle letters. The jacket has a big pocket on each side.

"I have adopted this uniform of white duck," Col. Waring said yesterday, "after consulting with a large number of masons and other artisans, and they all agreed that white duck suits would be the best and most economical clothes for the street sweepers.

"The sweeper will have to keep these suits clean. Each sweeper will have to have two suits. I think that one suit will keep clean for about a week. Under the present rules I do not suppose a good many of the sweepers ever have their clothes washed. When they get the suits they will have to have them washed often enough to keep them neat.

"Most of the street sweepers have oilskin suits that they are required to wear when it rains, and they will have to wear these suits over the white duck clothes in stormy weather. These suits are for the sweepers only. I may adopt a uniform for the drivers later on.

"One hundred and twenty-five sweepers will be equipped with the suits by May 1. These men will be employed in the district west of Central Park. If the suit proves satisfactory other members of the force throughout the city will be required to get them.

"I cannot say now just what the suits will cost the men. We have not yet received any bids. The cap and belt will each cost 60 cents.

"I do not think the suits will be much more expensive for the sweepers than the clothes they wear at present."

COST $3,000,000, SOLD FOR $1

The State Assumes Control of the Kings County Farm.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon in the Court House, and Supervisor Gretsinger, the Chairman of the County Farm Committee, offered the following:

Resolved, That this board approves the action of the County Farm Committee with respect to the proposition that the County of Kings transfer to the State authorities the property known as St. Johnland, or the county farm, for nominal consideration, the leasing of the buildings at Flatbush, and the bill submitted transferring the county farm to the State, as amended, as drawn by the counsel to the board.

The County Farm Committee proposed to sell the farm to the State in consideration of $1.

There was some fighting over the resolution, some of the Supervisors claiming that it was unjust to the taxpayers to sell to the State for $1 property that had cost the county over $3,000,000.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 19 to 8. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Supervisors Dike, Carey, Reeve, Plunkett, Shaw, Mahon, O'Donnell, Williams, Gretsinger, Linekin, Ackerman, McClenahan, Wassmuth, Walker, Muhlbauer, Boyd, Van Pelt, Ryder, and Bennett—19.

Nays—Supervisors Enderlin, Donlon, Schlotter, Wright, Bison, Smith, Dahl, and Ralph—8.

At the present time Kings County's share of the State tax is $165,000. Under the new arrangement it will be $320,000, due to the State's taking care of all the insane. It is estimated that even with the increased State tax to pay, the county will save about $220,000 a year.

IN FAVOR OF A BROOKLYN TROLLEY ROAD

Decision Permitting a Light Company to Open a Line.

For many months the Nassau Electric Light Company has been fighting to complete its road on Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, and the city has fought to prevent the company from doing so, on the ground that it had not obtained the necessary consents of property owners. In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Justice Van Wyck handed down a decision in favor of the railroad company, in which he holds, "that the plaintiff has been duly incorporated for such purpose; that the proper local authorities of this city have duly granted their consent to such construction, maintenance, and operation of such road upon such street; that the Board of Railroad Commissioners has duly granted its order of approval of the same; that the plaintiff has duly obtained the properly-executed consents of the owners of more than one-half in value of the property bounded on that portion of Marcy Avenue through which its route extends, to the construction, maintenance, and operation of such road thereupon; that the defendants, after the plaintiff had entered upon the work of construction of such road upon such avenue, have interfered with the construction, and threaten to interfere with the construction, maintenance, and operation of such road upon such portion of said avenue; that such interference will greatly damage plaintiff to its irreparable loss and injury."

He directed judgment to be given in favor of the plaintiff.

OLD PIER FORTY LEASED

Norwich and New-York Company Has Secured the Property.

NEW-JERSEY COMPANY MAY FIGHT

Dock Commissioners Let Out the Right at $38,000 a Year—What the Former Lessees Have to Say About the Transaction.

The lease of Pier (old) 40 North River was sold at public auction yesterday at noon in the office of the Dock Commissioners, for three years, at $38,000 a year, to the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, to which for many years the pier has been sublet by the New-Jersey Steamboat Company.

The Norwich Line will pay the city the same price for the pier as it has been paying the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, an increase of $18,000 a year for the city over what it has been getting.

Though many had supposed that the New-Jersey Steamboat Company would attempt some legal measures to prevent the sale, it was permitted to take place without any interruption. The Norwich and New-York Transporation Company was the only bidder, and secured the lease at the upset price.

The only demonstration of any kind made by the New-Jersey Steamboat Company took place after the New-Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies had secured certain pier leases that they held before at the upset prices, and the auctioneer offered Lot No. 5, described as Pier (old) 40, with privileges of maintaining a shed thereon. Then William P. Prentice of 155 Broadway, attorney for the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, announced that his clients would maintain the right to the bulkhead for 125 feet north of the northerly line of Watts Street, extending out beyond the pier.

This line takes in a small portion of the Norwich Line pier, and the property claimed for the Kingsland estate. This announcement by Mr. Prentice seemed to have no effect on the sale. No answer was made by the Dock Commissioners.

They had received from the New-Jersey Steamboat Company the following letter previous to the sale:

President's Office,
People's Line of Steamers,
Pier 41 North River,
New-York, April 13, 1895.

The Hon. E. C. O'Brien, the Hon. J. J. Phelan, the Hon. Edwin Einstein, Commissioners of Docks of the City of New-York.

Sirs: Please take notice that the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, the lessee and occupant, duly authorized under leases and grants to it heretofore made, and now and for many years in force, of the water front, its rights and privileges for 125 feet north of Watts Street, claims the water rights and the whole bulkhead thereon to the north line of Watts Street, extended on to and through the north side of Pier 40 (old) North River, and will maintain the said rights, as it has heretofore maintained them since April 20, 1864, under and pursuant to the leases from Ambrose C. Kingsland and others, and their heirs, successors, and assigns, the owners of said lands and water rights. All sheds, erections, bulkheads, and platforms north of the said north line of Watts Street are claimed by and will be held for said company.

You are hereby notified that lessees of said Pier 40 will not be permitted to encroach upon the said rights of this company, or to have the use and occupation of any part of the said premises or the sheds and buildings

SORROW FOR HER DEAD

Sorosis Held Memorial Services at Sherry's Yesterday.

A SCENE OF MOURNING IN A BALLROOM

Commemorative Poems and Addresses Interspersed with Songs—Those Whom the Society Has Lost in 27 Years.

Tears were shed in Sherry's small ballroom yesterday at the semi-monthly meeting of Sorosis.

It was Sorosis's first memorial day, held in honor of her deceased members. Death has taken over half a hundred women from the society's ranks during the twenty-seven years of its existence, and yesterday its surviving members gathered to do them honor.

The regular monthly business meeting was held in the morning, and luncheon followed before the memorial services began. The programme of exercises was printed upon a large double card, upon the front of which were inscribed the words:

First Memorial Day
in Honor of
The Deceased Members of
SOROSIS,
Held at Sherry's,
Easter Monday, April the Fifteenth, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five.

The meeting was opened by an organ voluntary and a prayer, the latter spoken by the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford. After the hymn, "Work, for the Night Is Coming," sung by the entire assembly, the opening address was delivered by the President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, followed by an address by Mrs. Jennie June Croly, the founder and Honorary President of Sorosis. The solo "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" was given by Miss Gertrude Griswold, and "Crossing the Bar" by Miss Clara Stutsman. Poems were read by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, Mrs. E. D. Clymer, Mrs. M. A. Newton, and Mrs. Charlotte J. Bell, and addresses by Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. J. M. Lozier, Mrs. Esther Hermann, Mrs. Hester M. Poole, Mrs. R. L. Morse, and Mrs. Hoffman. The exercises were closed by a recitation by Mrs. M. W. Bowenhill, the hymn, "From Every Stormy Wind That Blows," sung by all, and the benediction by the Rev. Miss Hanaford.

Most of the members present were in black or dark gowns, and, with the solemn, dirgelike notes of the hymns and solos, the exercises were very affecting. Mrs. Croly spoke chiefly of the oldest of the departed members, and the Rev. Phebe Hanaford recalled the names of the honorary members, many of whom were her own warm personal friends.

The following are the names of the deceased members whom Sorosis commemorated: Addie A. Anthony, Fanny L. Baldwin, Elizabeth T. Beach, Alice Gill Bogart, Alice Bogart, Laura M. Bronson, the Rev. Celia Burleigh, Amanda H. Cort, Susan P. Embury, Mary Fenn, Ada L. Ferguson, J. R. Freese, Dr. Emma D. French, Mary C. Godfrey, Mary Y. C. Greeley, Julia Griffin, Annie M. Hale, Adelaide Hastings, Emma W. Higley, Lillie Wood Hinton, Jane De Forest Hull, Hannah N. Jacobs, Caroline Jewett, F. P. Johnson, A. F. Johnson, Elizabeth B. Jones, Sara A. King, Octavia Walton La Vert, Charlotte B. Lockwood, Margaret M. Merrill, Florence Newton Merritt, Mary E. Newton, Mary Oberteuffer, Fannie Fern Parton, Abby Hutchinson Patten, Edna C. Price, E. V. Proudfoot, Annie M. Rider, Lita Barney Sales, Annie M. Savery, Alice E. Schuyler, Ida Greeley Smith. Erminnie A. Smith, Georgia H. Smith, Alice Starr, Emma G. Stow, Hannah M. Stevens, Mary J. Stirrup, Jane Grey Swisshelm, Julia M. Thomas, Mary Vandenhoff, Catherine M. Wetherbee, Julia A. Wright, Ruth A. De Lamater, Naomie T. Compton, and C. Lucia Forest.

Of the honorary members of Sorosis, women well known in many lands, whom Sorosis mourned, were Alice Cary, Phoebe Cary, Pauline Wright Davis, Kate N. Doggett, Amelia B. Edwards, Frances D. Gage, Sallie Holley, Maria Mitchell, Lucretia Mott, Hester Pendleton, Adelaide Phillips, Emma Stebbins, and Emma Willard.

MANY PRIESTS IN THE AUDIENCE

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" for St. Vincent's Hospital at Daly's.

The benefit performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," given at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon for St. Vincent's Hospital, attracted one of the largest audiences ever drawn to that favorite house of amusement. In one respect the gathering was a unique one, as it included many priests from the Cathedral and other Catholic churches, and men and women who are seldom seen in a theatre. Miss Rehan and the members of Mr. Daly's company never acted Shakespeare's fairy play better than they did in the presence of this unusual congregation. Most of the tickets were sold by the committee of the hospital having the benefit in charge, and the demand for seats at the box office yesterday afternoon was too great to be wholly accommodated. Hundreds were turned from the doors, unable to secure even admission, and the total receipts from the benefit exceeded $2,400.

This is the last benefit performance that will be given at Daly's this year. Every season Mr. Daly gives the use of his theatre, an dhis company volunteer their services for a number of these charitable performances. They are seldom heard of by the general public, because the sale of seats is undertaken by the institutions, which are the beneficiaries, and no appeal is made to the great mass of playgoers to support them.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on lady or go as parlormaid; four years' reference from last employer. Call, Tuesday, 802 6th Av.; ring lower bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best references; wages, $18; last employer can be seen. Call, at 5 East 45th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and do sewing; help with light chamberwork; city reference. M. Morere, 242 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; can do plain sewing or assist in diningroom if required; best of city references. B. J., care of T. Dooley, 131 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to help with washing; good references. 159 West 73d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all soups, meats, game, pastry, creams, and ices; take entire charge of kitchen where help is given; one and a half years' best city reference from last employer. M. J., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK and BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife first-class Vienna cook; husband as first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city references. Butler, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to assist with washing; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; good city reference from last place. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and to assist with washing in a small private family; good baker; home preferred to high wages; personal reference. B. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Protestant young woman in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; very best city and country reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as cook in a small family; no objection to coarse washing; city or country; six years' reference from last place. Address, for two days, E. B., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; desserts, jellies, and ice creams; best city reference from present employer, who can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK. — First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; would take entire management of kitchen; age, 32; wages, $50; lately arrived from London; city references. Mrs. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, to do the work of small family; cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; city or country; Yonkers preferred; good personal reference. 420 West 53d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, (Frankforter;) understands all kinds of fancy cooking and can take full charge of kitchen; best references; private family; city or country; $30: B. C., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; good city reference. 219 East 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook where a kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge; best reference. M. J., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a competent young woman in private family; city or country; city reference. 239 West 37th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at 112 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; has good references; none but private families need answer. A. N., care of Mrs. McGrath, 140 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; on account of family going to Enrope, will be disengaged 21st of this month; best city references. E. D., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class young English cook; understands her business in all branches; good testimonials from good families. K. S., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands large dinners and luncheon parties; English Protestant; personal references; wages, $45 to $50. K. C., 226 West 19th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. L. T., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in private family; excellent baker; would do coarse washing; city or country; city reference. 833 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good cook and baker; assist in washing; understands making butter; no objection to the country; best city reference. 304 East 31st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. 224 East 29th St; one flight, back.

COOK.—As good private family cook; city or country; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 1,011 Park Av., near 85th St., Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker in a private family; do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a private clubhouse; good city reference; no cards. 206 East 26th St., janitress.

COOK.—By good English cook; throughly understands her business; soups, pastry, and game; good baker; first-class city reference. 1,206 3d Av., first bell.

COOK.—By woman as cook; good family cook; no objection to small boarding house; city or country; assist with washing; best reference. W., Box 110, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress, or do housework in private family; good reference; city or country. F. S., 230 West 18th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and baker in private family; country preferred; good reference. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference from last employer. 204 West 60th St., G. L.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; city or country; excellent reference. 250 West 19th St.; third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class professional cook, (Scandinavian,) permanent or by the day; with best of references. H. O., 397 5th Av.

COOK.—By a colored woman as first cook; understands all branches of cooking. 232 West 20th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as cook in a small private family; best city reference. Suzane, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged person as good cook and laundress; best city reference. Box 21, 604 8th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer. 300 West 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; for two months; willing to assist with washing; best reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Johnson's bell.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as good cook in private family; city or country. 148 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—To go out by day, week, or month; thoroughly competent; first-class references. 212 East 81st St.; ring two bells.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook or general housewoker in small family; best city reference. 24 Cornelia St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; best of city reference from last place. 419 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 416 West 47th St., Butler's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—Excellent; will assist with coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. 200 West 31st St., one flight.

COOK.—French; in private family; no washing; city or country; reference. Marguerite, 466 7th Av.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook; five years in her employ; whom she can highly recommend. 40 West 11th St.

COOK-LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Both competent; city or country; personal reference. K., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant Canadian woman as cook; no washing; city reference; city or country; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—First-class; in small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good references. L. G., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as competent cook; best city reference. D. S., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. B. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; will do plain washing; excellent baker; good city reference. M. H., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and to do plain washing and ironing; good reference. 389 3d Av., Walsh's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; good city references. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good work; wages moderate; good references. 113 West 56th St., Splane's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; willing and obliging; assist with coarse washing; best reference. 653 2d Av., Lyons's bell.

COOK.—By a cook to go out by the day, week, or month; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. E. C., 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a cook, first-class; private family; good baker; city or country; first-class references. 62 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to do plain washing. 128 West 59th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best reference; wages, $40. 155 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in a small private family; best city reference. 8 East 77d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; town or country. Cook, 144 East 43d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good woman, to go out washing, ironing or scrubbing, by the day. 24 Cornelia St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman to do housecleaning, washing, or cooking; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., top floor, east side.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN to clean halls or stairs. 154 West 15th St., Room 19.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER, ELEGANT CUTTER and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day, or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit; make over equal to new; references; city or contry. S. B., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent dressmaker; would like a few engagements by the day. Mrs. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; reference from some of the first families. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By highly-educated North German; teaches successfully and takes charge of children and their wardrobe; highest reference. B., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl, well educated, for one or two children in American family; best reference. L., care of Anthony, 220 West 36th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an educated young lady, (German,) speaking English and French; fond of children; good references. 225 East 49th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent and industrious German from Berlin; comes from good family; English, French, and music; for city or country. Siemens, care of Janssen, 333 West 18th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, well-educated German young person; experienced nursery governess; will give her services to family going abroad in exchange for traveling expenses. Travel, 1,096 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German, as nursery governess; able to teach both German and English; best references. H. W., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By smart, industrious young woman as working housekeeper; is a neat dressmaker; willing and obliging; thoroughly reliable. 336 East 39th St., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as housekeeper, or to take charge of a linen room; country or seashore. G. M., 1,227 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good cook, to do general work for a small family; no washing; 12 years' reference. S. W., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in small private family. 435 West 33d St.; ring advertiser.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in small American family; references. 162 East 73d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework in small American family; best city references. 238 East 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat girl to do general housework; first-class references. 238 East 66th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young German woman to do general housework in a small private family. Mrs. Dunleavy, 410 West 56th St.; top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl; housework in small private family; best references. 450 West 54th St.; Kissam's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as first kitchenmaid; good plain cook and bread maker. M. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid, or for young ladies; good seamstress, manicure, packer, and hairdresser; handy in sickroom; willing to travel; five years' city reference. 175 East 74th St., Denning's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—For the month of May, to accompany ladies to Europe; speaks French, German and English; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser and packer; city references. Julie, 142 Columbus Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing, obliging; best references. P. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent English Protestant as lady's maid; accustomed to traveling; best European and American references. Call, Tuesday, from 11 to 5, or write to H., 139 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to traveling; excellent city references from last employer. 150 East 49th St., care Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; good dressmaker and packer; accustomed to travel; competent in duties; best city reference. Marguerite, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Sire.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Norwegian; good dressmaker and packer; plain hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. L. L., 247 East 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German person; thorough in her duties pertaining to a maid, hairdressing, and sewing; best city reference. N. B., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or MAID.—By young woman of refinement and best references, as ladies' maid or maid to grown children in All American family. Ladies' Maid, 78 and 80 Walker St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; desires to travel to Europe with a family; first-class packer; best city reference. O. P., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant young girl, as lady's maid; no objection to country; good city reference. Josephine L., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; maid, seamstress, and dressmaker; good hairdresser; no objection to go to Europe or in country for the Summer; best city reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; good packer; best references from Paris and city. A. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Blank, 131 West 85th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city reference. E. C., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; first-class dressmaker; seamstress; packer; accustomed to traveling; excellent reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St., care Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German as lady's maid or seamstress; salary, $20. E. Wrede, 13 Charles St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian; refined and very competent; best city references. S. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; speaks French and English. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

MAID.—As maid to lady going to Europe; speaks German, French, Italian, and English; experienced in traveling; good seamstress; salary moderate; best references from last employer. Miss Brindi, 201 East 14th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress, good hairdresser and packer; used to sea voyages; willing to assist with other light work; best city references. K. R., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; can furnish best city reference. E. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find a good position for her maid, whom she can highly recommend as maid and housekeeper. Lady can be seen, from 9 to 11:30 A. M., at 6 West 47th St.

MAID.—By refined person; speaks English, German, French, as maid to elderly lady; competent seamstress; city references. Call or address, present employer's, 241 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian; understands dressmaking perfectly; no objections to traveling; first-class city references. 20 West 57th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St., ring twice.

MAID.—French; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best reference; would go to Europe. A. B. C., 118 West 31st St., basement bell.

MAID.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; first-class city reference. M. H., 154 East 54th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing; capable of taking charge of a lady's wardrobe; personal city reference. M. D., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; understands dressmaking; willing to travel; good packer; best city references. 122 West 20th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; the best of city references. J. M., 152 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; four years' reference from last place. 225 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respecable Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 222 West 81st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; has three years' city personal reference. M. N., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city or country. 216 East 73d St., Summer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; best city references. 8 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; two years' city reference; city or country. A. C., 224 East 81st St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; city or country; good city references from last employer. 1,040 3d Av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; no cards. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as good laundress in private family; city or country; three days, 241 East 86th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress, in private family; with excellent city reference; willing to go to the country. 231 East 34th St.; ring Reed's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as excellent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; last employer can be seen. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class reference; no cards. H. Laundress, 644 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best reference; no cards. Call, Tuesday, 802 6th Av.; ring lower bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By strong, willing girl as second laundress or kitchenmaid in a private family; city reference. 649 10th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; first-class references from last place. 327 West 43d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; 5 years' best city references. S. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class personal city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Nurses.

LADY WANTS CITY POSITION FOR HER thoroughly-reliable infant's nurse; full charge; patient; trustworthy. 22 West 47th St., 11 to 1 A. M.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal city reference; city or country. 145 West 20th St.

NURSE.—North German; experienced person; thoroughly competent; take full charge of a child over three years; last recommendation five and a half years; disengaged beginning of May. Call, before 11 o'clock, present employer, 6 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced and thoroughly-competent American nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of infants' food; three years' city reference from last employer. H. Hanley, 810 East 34th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent nurse to an infant or grown children; also good seamstress; or nurse and maid to an old lady; four years' reference from last employer. 140 West 66th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By young American woman as nurse to growing children; would assist with chamberwork; eight years' reference from last place. 142 West 52d St.; ring second bell.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Male nurse and masseur by an experienced, sober German; A1 references; used to traveling. H. Kuster, 226 East 57th St.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse (English) to not more than two children, unless help given; good references; wages, $20. A. Collins, care Mrs. Fox, 203 East 23d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse; competent to take entire charge of baby; understands bottle feeding; good reference. 1,291 3d Av., second floor.

NURSE.—Experienced and trustworthy nurse; one who is capable of taking full charge; personal reference. M. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent North German Protestant nurse to growing children; good seamstress; best references. A. N., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady highly recommends an experienced infant's or young child's nurse; plain sewing. Call, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 6 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse to invalid, or as a companion to lady or gentleman; best references from doctors and patients. Call, for three days, between 10 and 2, at 20 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that can take entire charge from birth; personal reference. Ring Nimmon's bell, 413 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By young German girl as nurse; can assist with chamber or house work; city reference. 952 Columbus Av., near 107th St., care Mrs. Muller.

NURSE.—By a young French Protesant girl as nurse to growing children; good seamstress; references. 333 West 21st St.; Gigoux.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for grown children and sewer; good reference. L. M., 15 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; willing to help in general; good references. 246 East 87th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse for growing children and to do plain sewing. L. B., 152 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl as nurse to growing children and do sewing or assist with chamberwork. Martin, 1,950 2d Av.

NURSE, &c.—By educated German girl as nurse or maid; good references. 201 East 4th St., care of Mrs. Aiken.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children; willing and obliging; city reference. 49 Leroy St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; would like to take care of invalid, to travel; first-class references. Mrs. Wellmer, 516 East 82d St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse and seamstress to a growing child. A. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss girl, lately arrived, as nurse; good seamstress; good references. Nurse, care of Mrs. Parrot, 241 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take full charge; has best city reference. J. S. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for grown children, or for ladies; good sewer and good city reference. L. P., 15 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; willing to assist with other work; plain sewer; city reference. Helene, 466 7th Av.

NURSE.—As French nurse or maid; good sewer; city reference. Suzane, 466 7th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—As parlormaid, and assist as maid to a young lady; would like to go to Newport. 237 East 56th St.; Confrey.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotchwoman; fully competent; reference. K., 242 East 34th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, with knowledge of dressmaking; do light chamberwork or wait on young ladies; city or country; good city reference. M. H., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would go as maid to grown child or would be willing to assist chambermaid; does not object to traveling. 20 East 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress to assist and wait on lady; good city references. S. T., 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, from 9 till 12 o'clock, at 11 West 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By first-class Frenchwoman; best city reference; no cards. M. M., 162 West 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; first-class; in a small private family; also fine washing; city or country; best city reference. 348 East 20th St.; ring bell twice.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; full charge of dining room and silver; best city references. M. F., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of dining room or fill butler's place. 251 Lexington Av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands her business; in private family; best reference from present employer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 64 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman in American family; neat, willing, and obliging; best city reference; lady can be seen. M. R., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of dining room or fill butler's place; wages, from $20 to $25. J. G., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a small family. Present employer's, 852 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; three and a half years at last employer's, who can be seen. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; assist with chamberwork; city reference. K. B., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understanding her business; best reference from present employers. Call, Tuesday, at 64 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best of references; city or country. 884 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a good waitress; two years and four months in last place. 4 West 51st St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, first-class laundress, to do private family washing by week or day; called for and delivered; good reference. 244 East 35d St.

WASHING.—By woman to go out washing or cleaning. Mrs. Hearn, 241 East 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a competent, trustworthy woman as attendant to invalid or elderly lady; five years' reference from last place. A. R., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION FOR a young French girl to take care of small children and do plain sewing. Apply, Tuesday, April 16, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 12 West 53d St.

MANICURE.—Few more customers at her home or their residence. 26 West 19th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TRAINED NURSE, STENOGRAPHER, and typewriter, having her time partly filled in doctor's office, desires some days or hours similarly occupied; full position preferred; three years' office experience. Business, 25 Whitehall St., Room 50.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler or first-class second man by a thoroughly trained servant; good valet; age, 35; height, 5 feet 5 inches; will be found a most reliable man; willing and anxious to please. Address, by letter only, 28 East 49th St., present employer's.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor; useful, willing; three years' personal references; just disengaged. Piednoel, 1,541 Avenue A.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss butler; speaks French and English; thoroughly understands his duties; takes care of parlor floor; will be generally useful; city or country; best city reference. 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced Englishman; aged 40, height, 5 feet 11 inches; five years' first-class reference. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe April 24, wishes to obtain a situation for her butler; can highly recommend him; been four years in her employ. Butler, 67 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows his duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city references. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife as butler and laundress, or chambermaid; in a private family; best city reference. G. C., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. P. B., 137 West 15th St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man in private family; eight years' recommendation from last employer; lady can be seen. T. F., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; also good valet; best city reference; well recommended by present employer. Butler, 44 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; single; good appearance; city or country; quick, clean, obliging; excellent valet; highest personal references. Thomas, Box 291 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man, with good references; country preferred; willing to help around the garden or farm. J. Z., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; best city references; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address, at present employer's, L. D., 15 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; in a private family; age, 28; three years' city references; last employer can be seen. S. H., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; in a private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keep silver as new; best city reference. G. V. B., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class German; thoroughly competent; sixteen years' experience in private families; city or country; excellent references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly capable to take full charge of dining room; make all kinds salads; excellent city reference. F. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age, 30; in family where parlormaid or second man is kept; desires situation on account of family going abroad; personal reference given. J. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man as butler; just disengaged; age, 26; first-class; city and country personal references. K., 224 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; butler; private family; city or country; knows his duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young Swedish butler; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; best of references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; French; age, 30; thoroughly competent; six years' first-class city reference. N., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent; city or country; best reference. F. Erben, 108 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; English; good city references; age, 31; single; smart appearance. G. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; ten years' city reference; tall; age 34; last place can be seen. 277 4th Av.; third floor.

BUTLER.—By single, tall Frenchman; willing to go anywhere; good valet; best city reference. P. M., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; strictly sober and trustworthy; highest references and personal references. Roever, 1,560 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. G., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; best Paris and New-York references. 26 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. L., 1,422 Broadway, tailor's store.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; good valet; personal references. 56 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks little English; in a private family; city or country; best references, Paris and city. Louis C., 260 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By single young Scotchman; lately landed, as coachman and useful in country place; will be found sober, honest, and obliging; references; old country. D. McDonald, care Mrs. Zoneann, 207 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 36; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' highest references from two families. John, 50 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady who has given up horses wishes situation for her coachman; has lived with her twelve years; can recomm

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading More Active and Prices Higher.

OUTSIDERS BUYING MORE FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Firm—Cotton Active—Coffee Lower.

The grain markets showed a sharp advance, through reports of crop damage in Kansas, while local shorts covered freely and outside orders were more plenty. The business was quite active and the close firm. Absence of cables caused local operators to follow the West in its upward tendency. Provisions were quiet, but followed grain in the advance. Cotton was active and excited and about ¼c higher, through local buying. Coffee was dull and lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@		
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32⅛@	32¼	
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @		
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35	
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90	
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@		
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18	
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00	
Lard, Western steam	7.25 @		
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @		
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼	
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾	
Coffee Rio No. 7	16¼@		
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @		
Copper, lake	9.40 @	9.45	
Lead	3.07½@	3.10	

WHEAT—Contracts were active and excited, with prices advancing 1⅜c on report of crop damage in Kansas, with a decrease in stocks and visible supply, and firmer Western markets, while local shorts covered freely and foreign houses bought moderately, although the markets abroad continued closed. Prices eased off ½c, but closed firm at 1⅛@1¼c advance. Spot was dull and firmer. Sales, 50,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 34,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1-16c under May; 8,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels choice red on private terms, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 1½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61¾c in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69¼c....Clearances hence, 45,813 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 124,420 bushels....Receipts, 24,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 38,143 bushels; in the interior, 221,907 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 393,610 bushels, or to 4,664,555 bushels, (2,389,739 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 607,100 bushels, afloat to....The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,216,000 bushels, or to 70,486,000 bushels, against 69,218,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ½@¾c, on decreased stocks, local covering, strength in wheat, and decreased visible supply; fell ⅝c on local realizing, and closed steady at ¼@⅜c advance, with trading moderately active. Spot was in light demand at steady prices. Sales, 46,000 bushels, including to shippers 16,000 bushels steamer mixed at 41⅝@41¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 30,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½@49¾c, elevator. Receipts, 47,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 68,945 bushels; in the interior, 76,345 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,940 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 83,662 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 44,328 bushels, or to 284,634 bushels, (18,793 bushels No. 2 corn and 99,500 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 693,000 bushels, or to 12,221,000 bushels, against 16,021,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and weak at ¼@¼c decline, through local liquidation, fair receipts and weaker spot market. Spot were dull, lower and weak. Sales, 73,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36@36¼c for 38,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36¼c; No. 2 mixed, 32 a 32¼c for 23,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 36@40c. Total, 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 109,200 bushels; exports, 30 bushels. Stocks of oats in warehouse increased 141,717 bushels, or to 649,139 bushels; 256,622 bushels No. 2 white, and 232,843 bushels No. 2....The visible supply shows a decrease of 58,000 bushels, or 5,727,000 bushels, against 2,654,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	3,920,000	60⅝@61 11-16	61½
June		@	61⅛
July	4,205,000	61 3-16@62 5-16	62
August	60,000	61⅝@62 5-16	62½
September	105,000	62 5-16@62¾	62½
December	70,000	64 @65⅛	65
Total	8,360,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	110,000	50¾@51⅛	50⅞
July	120,000	50⅜@51¼	50⅞
September	55,000	51⅛@51½	51⅜
Total	285,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@	32
May	160,000	32⅛@32⅜	32⅛
July		@	32⅜
2 white—			
April		@	36
May		@	36
Total	160,000		

FLOUR—Winter grades show a much stronger feeling, while Spring grades are steady, and the general trade more active. Sales, 43,000 bbls, including of city mills, 10,000 bbls patents, 10,225 bbls clear, 1,200 bbls No. 2, and 750 bbls fine at quotations; 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.80@$3, 3,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.55@$2.85; 13,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.45@$4; 1,200 bbls Winter patents at $3.20@$3.25; 150 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.35, and 250 sacks do at $2.15....Arrivals, 8,515 bbls and 13,152 sacks, export, 6,738 bbls and 9,006 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 45,497 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.50
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.65
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.85
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.10
White wheat str'ts	@	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.90@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
City patents	@	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	@	3.00@ 3.20
City No. 2	@	@ 2.55
City supers	@	@ 2.35
City fine	@	2.15@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@
Supers	Nominal	$2.25@
No. 2	Nominal	2.35@
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Out of season.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Saganmore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 97c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and barely steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $18@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a fair jobbing business in clover, with a generally firm market. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Trading was slack here yesterday. There was hardly material demand from exporters. Business was possible with shippers at 26½c, not only to England, but to the Mediterranean, at least for moderate quantities, had there been a disposition to sell at that price, but generally 27c was asked. Good off grade yellow was on offer at 26c, although for special deliveries that price was bid. There was no business outside of trifling quantities; white oil quoted at 30@31c. Crude in bulk at the mills was held firmly; white was steady, bidding of 19c, while to 20c, and even 21c in some sections, was asked. COCOANUT OIL is in light demand, Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is firm and in fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is in moderate demand, with pure unracked white at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is steady; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—Oil opened $2.05; highest, $2.32; lowest, $2; closed, $2.32.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Received a little strength from the firmer grain position. There was not much activity to trading in the products, with continued slack interest from outsiders. The Continent demand for lard was without improvement, while most of the export business in bacon was for England. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 17,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,810 bbls pork, 7,990,924 lb lard, and 9,864,958 lb bacon. Same time last year, 6,698 bbls pork, 10,368,303 lb lard, and 11,602,000 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 8,455 bbls pork, 4,886,774 lb lard, and 12,347,090 lb meats; same time last year, 4,794 bbls pork, 8,406,832 lb lard, and 10,498,557 lb meats.

LARD—Western Steam—The market was slow and somewhat nominal, with absence of material demand from exporters. Cash closed at 7.25c; city steam was at 6.75c, with sales of 140 tcs. Options—No sales. April closed at 7.25c nominal, and May at 7.35c nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.70c, and South American at 8c. The West closed at 7.02c for April, while May was at 7.02c bid to 7.07½c, closing at 7.05c bid; July at 7.17½@7.22½c, closing at 7.20@7.22½c; September at 7.32@7.35c asked, closing at 7.32c bid.

PORK—The trading here was a little better from shippers, and at generally firm prices, with 300 bbls mess taken. The West was up 15c, and closed at 8@15c above Saturday, with trifle freer buying. May was at $12.32@$12.45, closing at $12.40 nominal; July at $12.55@$12.65, closing at $12.65 asked. Prices here are for mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13.25@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—There was a little more life in the short ribs dealings at the West, where prices were a little better, or by 2½@5 points, closing about as on Saturday, with April at $6.32 nominal; May was at $6.32 bid to $6.37 asked, closing at $6.35 asked; July at $6.45@$6.50, closing at $6.47 bid; September at $6.60@$6.62½, closing at $6.60 bid.

CUTMEATS—For city meats the cutters continue firm in their views, while demands run light. Sales of 600 pickled shoulders at 6c, and 600 pickled hams, 12-lb average, at 9½c; clear bellies quoted at 7¾@7½c, boxed, and 20 boxes sold. Western Meats—Sales at the West of green hams, 12-lb average, at 9c; 14-lb at 8¾c, and 16-lb at 8¾c. City-pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 7c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats in Chicago: Fresh hams at 9c for 12-lb and 8¾@8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Exporters are moderate buyers, and home trade demands are without especial animation, but best grades are in light supply and rule at strong prices. Packet, $8.50@$10; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Firmness continues among holders, while demands for supplies are moderate. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are offered at easier prices; receipts of hogs at the West, 36,195 head; same time last year, 45,403 head. In Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; weak; $4.65@$5.35; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,527 head; active; 5c higher; $4.40@$5.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,578 head; steady; $4.50@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; active; $4.80@$5.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 198 head; $4.70@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; opened slow; steady; $4.50@$5. Pittsburg—Good average strong; light average slow; $5.10@$5.40. Kansas City—Strong; $4.65@$5.25. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $5.15@$5.25. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾@6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was nothing of moment done in city, but the offerings were somewhat unimportant. It was not possible to buy under 4¾c. Of country, offerings were light, with prices held steadily; sales of 70,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅝@4¾c, chiefly at 4⅝@4¾c; Australian is nominally 5@5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is stronger. There were sales in Chicago at the close of last week of 1,000,000 lb at 9c, and up to 9½c is now asked there. Here some of the pressers are talking to 9c, but there is no definite rate. For lard stearine the market is quiet and nominally 9c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet, and closed barely steady at 15@30 points decline, with foreign markets closed and local longs realizing. Spot Rio dull and nominally lower at 16¾c for No. 7, and 15c for No. 8. Options Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 1,000 bags at 14.15c; October, 500 bags at 14.05c; December, 1,000 bags at 14c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—April, 250 bags at 14.40c; May, 500 bags at 14.20c, 2,000 bags at 14.15c, and 250 bags at 14.10c; June, 500 bags at 14.05c and 1,750 bags at 14c; October, 1,500 bags at 14.05c; December, 1,000 bags at 14c and 750 bags at 13.95c; total, 8,500 bags. Total for day, 11,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.30@14.40	16.05@16.10
May	14.05@14.15	16.05@16.10
June	13.90@14.00	15.85@15.95
July	14.05@14.15	15.65@15.75
August	14.00@14.05	15.30@15.40
September	14.00@14.05	15.00@15.10
October	14.00@14.05	14.65@14.75
November	13.90@14.00	14.50@14.60
December	13.90@13.95	14.40@14.45

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Thursday	211,481
Arrivals—Steamship Galileo, Santos	26,976
Steamship Gallileo, Bahia	298 27,274
Total	238,755
Warehouse deliveries, three days	15,005
Total stock in New-York to-day	223,750
Total stock in Baltimore	16,287
Arrivals, bark Glad Tidings	14,278
Total	30,565
Deliveries, two days	909—29,656
Total stock in New-Orleans	15,776
Arrivals	
Total	15,776
Deliveries, two days	454—15,322
Total stock in other ports	44,978
Total stock in United States	268,728
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 13	101,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 13	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 13	103,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 11	12,000
Total	496,728
Same time 1894	502,019

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	... above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	... above No. 7
No. 3	1.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @30	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¾
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18¾@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25 @25½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and excited, with prices 21@23 points higher, and local shorts covering freely, while outside buying orders were more prominent, and the Southern markets higher. Liverpool continues closed, and port receipts show a small decrease. Spot was active and ¼c higher. Sales, 5,610 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅜c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.71@6.73	6.66	6.66	200
May	6.73@6.74	6.74	6.57	20,400
June	6.68@6.69	6.68	6.63	46,800
July	6.70@6.71	6.71	6.56	12,000
August	6.74@6.75	6.75	6.59	101,400
September	6.76@6.77	6.77	6.62	15,200
October	6.78@6.80	6.78	6.65	31,400
November	6.82@6.83	6.83	6.70	6,100
December	6.85@6.87	6.84	6.77	6,500
January	6.91@6.92	6.91	6.81	1,000
February	6.97@6.99			
March	7.03@7.05	7.00	7.00	600
Total				242,200

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Choice grades scarce, and the general market firm on a good demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Holders are firm, and a fair trade reported on jobbers' account.

Domestic		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java, duty paid	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—The demand continues fair for raws at firm prices. Sales, 9,572 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c, and 1,041 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 2c per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4 9-16@4¾
Crushed	4 9-16@4¾
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4½
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3⅞ @3 13-16
Empire A	3 9-16@3⅞
No. 5	3 7-16@3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 8	3 5-16@3½
No. 9	3¼ @3 5-16
No. 10	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 11	3⅛ @3
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	3 @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @2....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic receipts are very light and only small shipments are reported in transit, but trade continues dull and there is no change in the line of values. Jobbers have more than less stock on hand, are not likely to buy more until this is exhausted, while the export demand is no more of a factor than it has been for the last month. We quote for choice quality: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.70@$2.75; do, pea, $2.12½@$2.15; do, medium, $2.10@$2.12½; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2.05; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, Lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.30@2.50; do, foreign, pea, $1.95@2.05; do, foreign, medium, $1.90@$2. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—There is a quiet market generally, but for fancy stock there is a disposition to hold prices steady, while lower grades are freely offered.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	20 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @15
Welsh tubs, extras	16 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@16¼
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other, extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	18 @19
Creamery, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	9½@12
Factory tubs, fresh, firsts	9½@10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @10
Western—	
Creamery, June	10 @16
Factory	7½@ 9

CHEESE—A quiet market for old cheese, with fancy full cream steady on the very moderate stocks, and other qualities easy. New stock slow outside of fine full cream.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11 @11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10½@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¼@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9
State, full cream, small size, fancy	10¼@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, large size, choice	6 @..
State, part skims, common	2 @ 3
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 5
State, full skims	1 @ 1¾

EGGS—The market opened quite active and firm, but closed quiet, and rather easy, on the liberal receipts.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12¾@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @12¾
Duck	25 @27
Goose	40 @..

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light receipt and firm. Cranberries have small sales only. Florida strawberries in large supply and lower; bulk of sales at 18@23c. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, $3.50@$4; do, Spy, $3@$4; do, Ben Davis, $4@$4.25; do, russet, $2.50@$3.50; do, common to fair, $2@$2.50; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2@$3; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 15@28c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The trade in evaporated apples is unimproved, and with slight pressure to sell the market has a weak tone throughout. Sun-dried apples also very slow. Shippers are constantly inquiring for chops, but find no desirable lots offering. Cores and skins are steady. Small fruits very dull, but without quotable change. California fruits are being urged to sale as fast as the trade can use them. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8¾c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to good, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21c; cherries, 12@12½c; plums, State, 4½@5c; blackberries, 5c; apricots, 6@9½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Over six carloads arrived to-day. Fowls broke badly. The Jewish retail buyers were observing the last Passover holidays, and jobbers were unwilling to take the stock, except on a very much lower basis. Two cars of light Kentucky fowls sold at 9@9½c, and 10½c was scarcely exceeded for heavy Western. Other kinds slow. We quote: Fowls—Local and Western, 10@10½c; do, Southern, 9@9½c; chickens, 9@10c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 50c@$1; geese, 85c@$1.37.

DRESSED—Fresh fowls in lighter supply and with moderate supplies in transit prices are higher and firm. Old cocks also doing better. Turkeys scarce and firm. Philadelphia roasting and broiling chickens in light supply and steady. Squabs dull and plenty. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, 10@14c. Fowls, 10@10½c. Old cocks, 6½@7c. Chickens—Philadelphia broilers, 35@45c; do, roasters, 20@28c. Capons, 20@28c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.05@$2.50. We quote for frozen: Turkeys—No. 1, 12@14½c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes quiet, but about steady. Onions steady for prime. Asparagus weak and in better supply.

Asparagus, per dozen	$2.75@$6.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.50
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	5.00@
Cabbage, imported, per 100	8.00@10.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.50@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.25@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.60@ 1.75
Radishes, per 100 bunches	1.00@ 2.75
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	2.50@ 5.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per crate	1.50@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$6.50@$7.50
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.50@ 4.50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.12@ 2.37
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.35
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.37
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.25@ 2.33
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.75@ 4.00
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double head	2.50@ 2.75
Peas, Florida, per crate	2.00@ 4.00

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market dull and nominally lower.

Southern regular	30½
Southern, city delivered	30½
Machine-made barrels	30¾

RESINS—Demand light, with prices steady.

Good str'd	$1.55 @	I	$2.25 @$2.30
C'm st'n'd	1.50 @	K	2.40 @ ....
E	1.60 @	M	2.75 @ 2.80
F	1.65 @	N	3.00 @ ....
G	1.75 @	W. G	3.10 @ 3.15
H	2.00 @ 2.05	W. W	3.20 @ ....

WILMINGTON, April 15.—Resin steady; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c. Tar quiet at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.90; virgin, $2.40.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Turpentine quiet; 27c; receipts, 31 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1.10; receipts, 146 barrels.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 27¼c; sales, 50 bbls. Resin firm at $1.15.

FREIGHTS.

The market remains quiet, all foreign freights being held in check by the holiday abroad. Berth engagements: To Antwerp, 1 load grain, 3¼d; 150 bales cotton, ⅛d; to Glasgow, 400 bbls lubricating oil, 3s 6d; to Liverpool, 250 bxs bacon, 10s; to Bristol, 150 bxs bacon, 17s 6d; to Marseilles, 150 bxs bacon, 25s. Charters: British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, Newport News to Cork, for orders, 2s 10½d, April; Norwegian steamer, lumber, Puget Sound to Delagoa Bay, at or about 140s per standard, chartered abroad; German ship, 8,000 bbls petroleum, hence to Stockholm, 2s; British steamer, sugar, north side of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia 10c, Boston 11c, out in ballast; British steamer, ore, Santiago to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 9s, option of sugar, 9s 6d, Boston 3s extra; German ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, 31s 5d, net, June, July; British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, 33s, net, next crop; British bark, 670 tons, hence to Fremantle, £1,100; ship, 1,522 tons, general cargo, hence to Sydney, N. S. W., private terms; Norwegian bark, resin and spirits, Brunswick to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, at or about 2s 3d and 3s 6d respectively; British bark, deals, Miramichi to Belfast, 40s; Italian bark, sawn timber and (or) deals, Pensacola to Genoa, 85s; schooner, staves, Norfolk to Sicily and back to north of Hatteras, lump sum, hence to Norfolk, steel rails, $1.15; British bark, lumber, Bridgewater, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $6.50, Rosario, $7.50; schooner, 228 tons, fruit, Mayaguez to New-York, $1,000, out in ballast; British schooner, 190 tons, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, private terms; bark, coal, Philadelphia to Santiago, $1.50, Spanish gold; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Matanzas, $1.40, Spanish gold; schooner, lum

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

More Activity and Advancing Prices in the Stock Market.

THE VANDERBELTS PRIME FAVORITES

The Advance in the Produce Markets Believed to be the Precursor of Better Times—Speculation in the Industrials.

MONDAY—P. M.

Sentiment to-day was decidedly bullish, and until the last hour, when there was some realizing of profits, prices were strong. The Vanderbilt issues were prominent in the advance, but the general list also showed an upward tendency. The sharp advances in wheat, oil, and cotton, together with many reports of increasing wages and general talk of improving business, tended to stimulate the belief in higher prices for stocks in the near future. A perceptible increase in the volume of commission-house business was also a favorable feature of the day. President Cleveland's letter on the silver question was completely in line with the sound-currency doctrines which he is known to hold, and it was regarded as particularly timely at this season.

A glaring instance of dishonest bookkeeping methods has come to light through the recent passing of the Canadian Pacific dividend. The balance sheet issued in the pamphlet report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, contained the item, "cash in bank, $7,766,826." This item led many investors to believe that the company was in easy circumstances, and that the dividend was assured for some time to come. Consequently the passing of the dividend was a matter of much surprise at the time. Now, however, President Van Horn explains to the English stockholders, through The London Economist, that the item so plainly set forth as "cash in bank" was not cash at all, but represented the acucmulated balances of net earnings, after paying fixed charges and dividends, and that it had been used in making up the deficit in interest on land bonds and for working expenses. Foreigners are fond of prating about dishonest methods of American managements, but it would be difficult to find anything more glaringly dishonest than this in a corporation peculiarly English in all its ramifications. The incident presents a most favorable opportunity to Englishmen to set an example to American managers, and it will be interesting to note how they will avail themselves of it.

The industrial stocks were fairly active. Sugar was strong, coincident with an announcement that all the refineries of the trust had been put into operation. American Tobacco sold, ex dividend, and advanced from 96 to 99, but reacted to 96¼, so that its net gain was only ⅞. General Electric was irregular, and United States Leather preferred, after early strength, declined to 76¼, a net loss of 1¾ points. Other members of the group were dull but firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money dull, with no new features. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days; 4@4½ per cent. for four months to six months.

Commercial paper shows a slight increase in offerings, and also a better demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' commission-house acceptances as well as for four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $67,494,172, and the balances were $5,021,688. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $888,534.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long, and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—15@20c discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—80c premium bid, 90c asked; no sales.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68. There were sales of 60,000 ounces at 67¾@67⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$30,743,684
Imports for the same period.	13,514,925
Net exports.	$17,228,759
Net exports to date, 1894.	8,528,013
Net exports to date, 1893.	36,716,904
Net exports to date, 1892.	7,431,300

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. There was an increase in the number of transactions, but the great majority of the dealings were still confined to the last week's favorites, namely the Atchison, Texas Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Kansas and Texas issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Central Pacific 6s, 1896.....1⅛
Colorado Midland 1st 6s.....1⅛
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.....1½
L., Ev. & St. L. g. 5s.....1
Met. El. 1st 5s.....1½
Kansas & Texas 2d.....1⅜
Norfolk & Western 100-yr. 5s.....1
Northern Pacific 3d, c.....1⅜
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes.....2½
Northern Pacific terminal 1st.....1⅜
St. Paul, M & M. cn. 6s.....1⅛
Texas Pacific 1st.....1
Tol., A. A. & Cad. 6s, tr r.....1

DECLINED.

Midland New-Jersey 1st.....1
Minn. & St. L. 1st, Pacific Ext.....1

Government bonds were firm. The fives registered and the fours registered of 1925 were quoted ex interest. The sales on call were 28,000 fours, coupon, of 1925, at 120⅝@120¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	....
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	111⅝
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅜
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120¼
4s, c., 1925	120⅝	121⅛
5s, r., 1904	114½	115
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	....
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	....
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	....
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	....
Currency 6s, 1899	111	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	....

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

—The United State Casualty Company was incorporated to-day. Benjamin F. Tracy was elected President; Charles F. Fairchild Treasurer, William D. Chase General Manager, and William H. Chesebrough Secretary. The capital is $300,000; surplus, $150,000.

—A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., May 1. Transfer books will close April 19 and reopen May 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27¼	27	27¼	1,845
American Cotton Oil pf	72¼	73	72¼	73	73	74	263
*American Sugar Refining	112½	113	112½	113	112¼	115	60
*American Sugar Refining pf	104¾	104¾	103⅝	104½	103⅞	104	21,924
American Tobacco	94½	94½	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅞	245
*American Tobacco, ex div.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	....	....	240
American Tobacco pf	96	99	96	96¼	96⅛	97	10,258
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107	108	8,440
Atlantic & Pacific	6½	6⅝	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	200
Baltimore & Ohio	1	1	1	1	⅞	1⅛	110
*Bay State Gas	56	56	56	56	56¼	57	800
Canada Southern	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	100
Canadian Pacific	52⅜	52¾	52⅜	52½	52¼	52⅝	1,625
Chesapeake & Ohio	41	41	41	41	40¾	41	100
†Chicago Gas	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	18	1,650
Chicago & Northwestern	70¾	71½	70¾	71¼	71⅛	71⅝	4,150
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	92⅜	94¼	92⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93¾	8,303
C., C., C. & St. Louis	72⅝	73⅛	72¼	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	5,935
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	39	39¼	2,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116¼	117	116¼	117	116½	117	453
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¼	65¼	65⅝	6,386
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	6¼	7	1,140
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26½	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26¾	1,700
Consolidated Gas Company	135½	136	135½	135½	134½	135½	703
Delaware & Hudson	126⅜	126⅜	126	126	125½	126½	1,226
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160½	159⅜	160¼	160¼	160¾	2,400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	39½	40	39¼	40	39¼	40	900
Dist. & C. F., 1st in. pd	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14½	14¾	550
Dist. & C. F., 2d in. pd	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	1,880
General Electric	34	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	34	16,325
Great Northern pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	105	106	190
Illinois Central	¾	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞	1⅛	200
Lake Erie & Western	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	90	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	77½	75¼	74⅜	75½	75½	76	970
*Long Island Traction	141⅜	142⅝	141½	141⅜	141	142	1,210
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53½	52⅝	53⅛	53	53⅛	5,645
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	23	23	23	23	21	24	50
Manhattan Consolidated	112⅜	113½	112½	113	112½	113¾	2,054
Michigan Central	98¾	100	98¾	99¾	99½	99¾	1,105
Minnesota Iron	44	44	44	44	42	46	200
Missouri Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅞	16	1,100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	27½	28	27½	27¾	27⅝	27¾	4,005
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	33	33	33	33	32½	32¾	1,615
*National Lead Company	85½	85¼	85½	85½	85⅛	85½	239
*National Lead Company pf	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	24	25	610
National Linseed Oil	6	6	6	6	7	8	13
National Starch	22	22	22	22	24	28	8
National Starch 2d pf	22	22	22	22	24	28	8
†New-Jersey Central	93½	94¼	93½	93¾	....	93⅞	3,355
New-York Central	98	99	98	98¼	98¼	98⅜	3,375
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	37⅜	38	2,510
New-York, Chicago & St. L	14	14½	14	14	14	14½	550
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	29	29	28½	29	28½	29½	522
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	10⅜	10	10	10	10⅝	385
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	100
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	400
Norfolk & Western pf	14	14	14	14	14	14⅜	100
North American	6	6	5⅝	....	5⅝	5⅞	1,405
Northern Pacific	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅛	4¾	820
Northern Pacific pf	19	19⅝	19	19⅜	18⅞	19	1,901
Ontario & Western	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	645
Pacific Mail	25⅞	25⅞	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23	1,300
Philadelphia & Reading	4	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	600
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	13⅛	13⅞	13	13	13	13¼	2,200
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	156	156	156	160	25
Rio Grande Western pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37	42	300
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	5½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11¼	11	11¼	11¼	11¾	1,350
St. Paul & Duluth	23	23	23	23	23	28	7
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85½	89	85½	89	85	90	99
St. Paul & Omaha	33	34	33	33½	33⅜	33¾	2,200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	111	100
Southern Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	17½	280
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	2,560
Southern Railway pf	33½	34½	33½	34½	33½	33¾	1,592
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18⅜	19	18¼	18⅜	18¾	19¼	3,915
Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	760
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	8½	8½	....	⅞	1	100
Union Pacific	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	300
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4¾	5	4¾	5	4⅞	5	500
United States Cordage	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	1,178
United States Cordage pf	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10½	661
United States Cordage gtd	21	21	21	21	20¼	21	173
United States Rubber	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	39½	40	663
*United States Leather	15	15	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	11,179
*United States Leather pf	78¾	79⅝	76¼	76½	76¼	76¾	5,815
Wabash	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	400
Wabash pf	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14¾	690
Wells-Fargo Express	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	105	108	10
Western Union Telegraph	88	88⅝	87⅝	88	87⅝	88⅛	3,727
*Western Union Beef	....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	9¼	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12½	1,175
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42½	42⅞	42½	42⅞	42	43	200
Total sales							205,494

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67⅛	67⅜	67½	67½	67¾	68	60,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	....	....	100

Bonds.

Am Dock Imp 5s	10,000	111¼	
A., T. & S. F 4s	4,000	70	
	12,000	70⅛	
	18,000	70	
	1,000	70⅛	
	5,000	70	
	15,000	70⅛	
	5,000s3	70⅛	
	17,000	70⅛	
	53,000	70¼	
	34,000	70⅜	
	10,000	70¼	
A., T. & S. F 2d 3-4s, Class A	20,000	23¼	
	6,000	23⅜	
	22,000	23½	
	9,000	23⅜	
	23,000	23¾	
	5,000	23⅞	
	10,000	23⅞	
	5,000	23⅞	
	15,000	23½	
	5,000	23⅜	
	20,000	23⅜	
	25,000	23⅜	
	6,000	23⅜	
	15,000	23¼	
Atlantic & Pac Inc	5,000	23¼	
	3,000	¾	
	3,000	3	
	5,000	3½	
B & O S W 1st	1,000	....	
	1,000	107	
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	10,000	109¾	
	1,000	109½	
	1,000	109½	
Bur., C. R & N 1st	1,000	106¼	
	1,000	106¼	
Canada So 1st Gtd	6,000	109¼	
Cent Pac 6s, 1895	1,000	102	
Cent Pac 6s, 1896	1,000	102⅝	
Cent Pac 6s, 1897	5,000	103⅜	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	35,000	105	
Ches & O Con 5s	3,000	106¼	
Ches & O Gen 4½s	5,000	74⅜	
	44,000	74⅞	
	5,000	74⅜	
	9,000	74⅞	
	1,000	74⅜	
	1,000	74½	
	2,000	74½	
	10,000	74½	
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d Consol 4s	25,000	90	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	2,000	119½	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	2,000	99¾	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	3,000	100¼	
Chi & E Ill Cons	5,000	123½	
	1,000	122	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	10,000s3	45½	
	21,000	45¾	
	19,000	45¾	
	2,000	45⅝	
	8,000s3	45⅞	
	4,000s3	46	
	5,000	45½	
Chi & N W S F 5s	4,000	106¾	
Chi & Nor Peg G 7s	1,000	120½	
C, R. I. & P Ext 5s	2,000	101½	
	2,000	102	
	1,000	101⅞	
C, R. I. & Pac 6s	2,000	127	
Colorado Mid 1st	15,000s20F	70	
	5,000	70	
	95,000s20F	70	
	7,000	70	
	5,000s20F	70	
	5,000	70½	
Colorado Mid 4s	8,000	24¼	
	2,000	23⅜	
Col, H V & Tol 5s	1,000	91	
Total sales	14,600		

Clev, Lor & W 1st	5,000	104	
	11,000	104¼	
	4,000	104½	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	1,000	82¾	
Dul, So S & At 5s	1,000	92	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	20,000	106½	
	5,000	106¾	
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s	1,000b3	95⅛	
	17,000b3	96	
	3,000	96	
	5,000	96¼	
	4,000	96½	
G B, W & St P Inc	2,000	4	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	6,000	99¼	
Int & Gt N 1st	3,000	118	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	3,000	86	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	5,000	69⅞	
	7,000	69¾	
	5,000	69¾	
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	94	
L S & M So 1st, Coup	3,000	116½	
Louis, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	10,000	28	
	5,000	28½	
Louis & Nash N O & Mob 1st	2,000	117	
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	2,000	95	
Met Elev 1st	3,000	121¼	
Mex Int 1st 4s	9,000	70¼	
	6,000	70½	
Mich Cent Cons 7s	8,000	119½	
Midland of N J 1st	1,000	115	
Mil & N 1st, 1910 Main Line	1,000	117	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s	1,000	116⅝	
Chi & Pac W 5s	5,000	112	
Iowa & Minn Div	6,000	115½	
Minn & St L 1st Pacific Extension	29,000	117	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000	83½	
	5,000	83¾	
	2,500	84	
Mo, K & T 2d	1,000	56¾	
	15,000	57	
	4,000	57⅛	
	5,000	57⅜	
	5,000	57⅝	
	10,000	57	
	10,000	57¼	
	12,000	57	
	2,000s3	57	
	7,000	57	
	15,000	56¾	
	5,000	57	
	4,000s3	57⅛	
	5,000	57½	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	40,000	86¾	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000	79½	
	5,000	79¾	
	5,000	80	
	5,000	79⅞	
	10,000	80¼	
	25,000	80	
	1,000	79⅝	
	5,000s3	79½	
	5,000	80	
Mobile & Ohio New	1,000	117⅞	
Mob & O G M 4s	13,000	64	
N C & St L Con	1,000	99¼	
N Y Cent 1st, Coup	2,000	123¾	
N Y Cent Ext 4s	1,000	103½	
N Y Elev 1st 7s	14,600b3	108½	

N Y & Har 1st, Reg	10,000	119½	
N Y, N H & H 4s	100	117⅜	
Cons Deb Certfs	300	138½	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	1,000	110¼	
N Y, Sus & W 1st 5s	1,000	70	
Norfolk & Western M & Wash Div 1st	1,000	70	
North Ill Missouri 1st	12,000	102½	
Nor Pac 1st, Coup	18,000	115½	
	15,000	115¼	
Nor Pac 1st, Reg	5,000	115⅝	
	25,000	115⅞	
Nor Pac 2d, Coup	12,000	90	
	5,000	90⅜	
Nor Pac 3d, Coup	1,000	58	
	10,000	59	
Nor Pac Cons 5s	18,000	31¼	
	20,000	31½	
	1,000	31⅝	
	5,000	31⅝	
	30,000	31⅝	
	4,000	31⅝	
	30,000	31⅝	
Trust Co Certfs	2,000	31¼	
	5,000	31¾	
	2,000	31⅜	
	17,000	31½	
	4,000	31¼	
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes	29,000	77	
	5,000	77½	
	25,000	77⅞	
	3,000	78	
	10,000	78¼	
	5,000	77¼	
	1,000	78	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	20,000	35	
Nor Pac Term 1st	22,000	98½	
	7,000	99	
	12,000	99¼	
	11,000	100	
	1,000	99⅞	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	8,000	90¾	
	5,000	90⅝	
Ohio Southern 1st	4,000	94	
Ohio So G M 4s	2,000	46½	
	2,000	46	
	1,000	46½	
	3,000	46	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	5,000	49	
	5,000	49¼	
	10,000	49	
	8,000	48¾	
	2,000	49	
	3,000	49¼	
Oregon Imp 1st	5,000	99	
Ore R & N Co Collat Trust 5s	1,000s20F	58	
Ore R & N Co 1st	5,000	109	
Ore R & N 5s Trust Co Certfs	2,000	86⅛	
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Receipts	1,000	90¼	
	10,000b3	90	
Ore S L & U N Con	5,000	42	
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	1,000	100½	
Pitts & W 1st	1,000	81⅝	
	5,000	81½	
Rio Grande W 1st	1,000	69½	
	5,000	69¾	
	12,000	69⅞	
	1,000	69½	
Roch & Pitts 1st	5,000	122	
St L, Kan & N Real Es & R 7s	41,000	101⅝	
St L Southwestern 1st	3,000	72¼	
	2,000	72½	

Roch & Pitts Cons	5,000	117¾	
St L & S F G M 6s	1,000	106½	
St L S W 2d Inc	15,000	24⅝	
	10,000	24¾	
	20,000	24¾	
	15,000	24⅞	
	1,000	24¾	
St Paul M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	1,000	119	
Reduced to 4½s	4,000	101¼	
	3,000	101½	
Montana Ext 4s	1,000	85	
St P & Nor Pac 6s	5,000	116⅞	
San An & Ar P 4s	13,000	59½	
	5,000	59⅝	
So Pac & Ga 1st 5s	1,000	97	
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	91¼	
	10,000	91⅜	
So Ry 1st 5s	6,000	88	
	2,000	87¾	
	8,000	88	
	25,000	87¾	
	1,000	87⅝	
	94,000	87¾	
	5,000	87⅝	
	4,000	87⅝	
	10,000	87¾	
	45,000	87⅝	
	10,000	87⅝	
Tol, A A & Cad 6s Trust Receipts	2,000	68	
Union Pac 6s, 1896	1,000	104½	
Union Pac 1st, 1897	1,000	104½	
	3,000	104¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	104¾	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	1,000	87	
U P Ext S F 8s	3,000	91	
U P. Den & Gulf 1st	10,000	34⅞	
U S Cord Co 1st	10,000	56	
Virginia Mid G M Guarantee Stamped	2,000	96½	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	105⅞	
	11,000	106	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	6,000	67½	
	2,000	67¾	
	2,000	67½	
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000	105¼	
	6,000	105½	
W U Col Trust 5s	1,000	108	
Wis Cent Co 1st	15,000	53	
	1,000	53½	
Total sales			$2,380,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	144	148
Albany & Sus	168	....
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C	90	92
B. & O. Southwestern pf., (new)	4⅞	6
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	....
Boston & A. L. pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P	....	19
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	....	60
Central Pacific	17	17½
Chicago & Alton	147	150
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	93	97
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	85	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158
Col. Fuel & Iron	....	25½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	....
Col. & Hocking Coal	6	7¼
C., H. V. & T. pf	65	....
Commercial Cable	137	....
Consolidated Coal	29	31
Denver & Rio Grande	12	13

	Bid.	Asked.
Long Island	83	84
L., N. A. & C	6¼	7¼
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	....	....
Mah. Coal R. pf	115	....
Manhattan Beach	106	....
Maryland Coal pf	2	3½
Mexican Central	50	70
Mexican National certificates	9	9⅝
Mexican Tel	1	....
Minn. & St. L., all as pd	....	190
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as pd	27	27½
Mobile & Ohio pf., all as pd	47	48
National Starch 1st pf	16½	18
New Cent. C	44	....
N. J. & N. Y	....	9
N. Y. & N. H	1¼	5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	201	....
N. Y., S. & W	62	68
Ontario Mining	12¼	12½
Oregon Improvement	10	12
Oregon R. & N	9	11
Oregon S. L. & U. N	17½	20
Pennsylvania Coal	5⅞	6⅛
Peoria & East	3½	5

	Bid.	Asked.
D. M. & Ft. D	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	35
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	9
†Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	96¾	98
Erie Tel. & Tel	82½	....
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & P. M	10	....
Flint & P. M. pf	30	....
G. B. & W. pf., t. f	1½	2
Homestake	21	....
Iowa Central	7	8
Iowa Central pf	22	23
Keokuk & D. M	8½	9
Keokuk & D. M. pf	2¼	3
Laclede Gas	13	....
Laclede Gas pf	26	26½
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.	82	85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	103¾	104½	103⅜	104	13,180
Am. Tobacco	98	98	96	97⅜	560
A., T. & S. F	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	5¾	980
Chi. Gas	70⅞	71⅝	70⅞	71¼	2,300
C., R. I. & P	64¾	65¼	64⅝	65¼	1,370
C., B. & Q	72⅝	73	72½	72⅝	3,010
C., M. & St. P	58½	59¼	58½	59	15,200
Chi. & N. W	92⅞	94	92⅞	93⅝	2,990
Cent. of N. J	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜	93½	1,290
C., St. P., M. & O	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	20
C., C., C. & St. L	39½	39½	39½	39½	100
Consol. Gas	136	136	136	136	20
D., L. & W	160	160¼	160	160¼	170
Del. & Hudson	126	126	126	126	100
D. & C. F. 2d pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	640
Gen. Electric	34⅛	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	2,970
Ill. Central	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼	20
Kansas Pac	19	19	19	19	100
L. I. Trac	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¾	550
Total sales					53,080

Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

Notice of Trustees' Sale
UNDER
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
4 Per Cent. Trust Indenture of
Oct. 5, 1886.

Under and in pursuance of the powers vested in the undersigned, the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, by the trust indenture executed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, party of the first part; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, parties of the second part; and the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, party of the third part, dated October 5th, 1886, the said the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, all the mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company held by it subject to the lien of said trust indenture, together with the coupons thereon, which said bonds and coupons are substantially as follows, to wit:

1. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to the sum of sixteen millions at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Western Division, dated July 1, 1880,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

2. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to two millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Central Division, dated March 1, 1882,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

The sale will be made in accordance with the written request of the holders of a majority of the bonds secured by the said trust indenture of October 5, 1886, and under the provisions thereof and the powers conferred thereby.

The terms of sale may be examined on or after March 25, 1895, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated New-York, March 12, 1895.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, April 17, 1895, at same hour and place.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.
REORGANIZATION.
To Depositors Under the Plan of Reorganization of Stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.:

The Second, Third, and Fourth installments of ONE dollar each, required by the Agreement of Reorganization, are hereby called, and all holders of Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified that the said 2d, 3d, and 4th installments, respectively, must be paid at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY**, corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York City, as follows.

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF $1.00 PER SHARE, ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15, 1895.
Third Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 22, 1895.
Fourth Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 29, 1895.

Certificates of Deposit must be presented at the **MANHATTAN TRUST CO.** in order that the installments paid may be noted thereon.

Dated New-York, April 3, 1895.
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
Committee.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, April 17, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$2,198 Sundry Notes of the Atwood Mining Co.
173 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
10 shs. Planters & Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, Houston, Texas.
20 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
15 shs. Nat'l Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
16 shs. Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank, B'klyn.
(By order of Administrators.)
The right, title, and interest of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, in and to the apartment in the Knickerbocker Apartment Co., No. 247 5th Avenue.
(By order of Trustee.)
17 1-3 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
$13,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1888; July, 1878 coups.
$4,000 State of North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1898 and 1880; April, 1870, coups.
$11,000 Columbus, Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$6,000 Nashville, Florence & Sheffield R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1937.
14 shs. Michigan Peninsula Car Co. common.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club.
$2,000 Pocantico Water Works 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907; Jan., 1895, coup.
$12,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs.,) (Hypd.)
$360 do. do. do. for coupons due Nov. 1, 1892, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Saalfield Publishing Co.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
133 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
15 shs. Central National Bank.
25 shs. Hyde & Leather Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
75 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
29 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
$2,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1927.
10 shs. German-Am. R. E. T. Guar. Co.
25 shs. Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Co.
50 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
61 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
$6,000 Oregon Improvement Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$1,000 Winona & So'western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$1,000 Newburgh Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
200 shs. N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.
30 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
400 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
82 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Memphis Gas Co.
100 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
75 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$5,000 N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
300 shs. Phenix National Bank.
90 shs. Jerome Park Villa Site & Imp't Co.
100 shs. Thomson Meter Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(By order of Charles Coudert and another, Administrators of the Estate of C. E. Fougera, deceased.)
100 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Consolidated, $100 each (in 10-share lots.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
2 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Co., $100 each.
10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $50 each.
$19,000 the Casino Company 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due on or before May 1, 1902, interest Nov. 20 and May 20 (First Coupon Nov. 20, 1895.)
$25,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 6 per cent. Income Bonds, due 1946.
Also, at same place,
TUESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock noon,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
251 shares Piqua Club Association, $100 each.
ALSO
At the New-York Real Estate Exchange,
111 BROADWAY,
On TUESDAY, April 16,
At 12 o'Clock, Noon.
(Supreme Court Sale. By order of the Black River National Bank of Lowville, N. Y.)
$8,000 Kinderhook & Hudson Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1889, (hypothecated.)
$1,500 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Company 6 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1891, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Salisbury Water Works Company 6 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, dated March 1, 1891, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Kalispell Water and Electric Company 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1892, (hypothecated.)
$500 Homer Water Works Company 1st Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1891, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Aluminum Printing Plate Company will be held at 223 East Forty-ninth Street, WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the following by-law:

The annual meeting of stockholders of the company shall be held at the offices of the company, in the City of New-York, on the fourth Wednesday in April of each year. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by publishing the same and this by-law at least once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the City of New-York; and notice shall also be given by the Secretary of said company in writing at least ten days before said meeting by mailing such notice to the address of each stockholder, as such address shall appear on the books of the company.

LOTHROP L. BULLOCK, Secretary.
New-York, April 13, 1895.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Stanberry, Mo., on TUESDAY, May 21, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed for thirty days prior to that time.
Dated April 4, 1895.
JAMES H. SMITH, President.
THOMAS R. WERE, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE
of the
SPANISH-AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY CONSOLIDATED.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated, for the election of Directors and four members of the Advisory Board at Havana and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 WALL ST., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, MAY 14th, 1895, at 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon.

The polls will be open at 11 o'clock and close at 12 o'clock noon. The tranfer books will close on the 25th day of April and will open on the 15th day of May.

Dated, New-York, April 10, 1895.
ANTONIO CUYAS, JR., Secretary.

Dividends.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
April 13, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

The Italian Government has, as a result of an inquiry instituted by its Minister of Marine, decided to reorganize the entire torpedo forces of the Italian Navy. Most of the existing torpedo boats are comparatively slow, and new ones, of an improved type and capable of a speed of thirty knots an hour, are to be constructed.

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The British battle ship Renown, which is now nearing completion at Pembroke, will have an exceptionally heavy armament in proportion to her displacement. In addition to her ten-inch guns she will be fitted with ten six-inch and twenty-two smaller quick-firing guns. It is estimated that the cost of the gun mountings, torpedo carriages, and gear, will be about £61,500, while the guns alone will cost £40,900, thus making the total cost of the vessel's armament £102,458. Even this enormous amount is independent of the cost of fitting magazines, shellrooms, and providing projectiles and charges.

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In the French Senate, the Minister of Marine, replying to criticism on certain vessels, argued that vessels inferior in tonnage to the Italian war ships of 13,000 to 14,000 tons could meet the latter safely, but he promised to make no changes in the present naval plans without taking the opinion of competent persons. He had taken measures by which he hoped it would be possible to construct a war ship in two years and to arm it in two years more. He acknowledged that there had been some unsatisfactory results in the trial performances of some of the new ships, but the Dupuy de Lôme had just been completed and had realized a speed of 19.8 knots, which was very satisfactory. As for the Brennus, the trouble was with the sheet iron, and was of no great importance. The Hoche had returned to port only to take on board her quick-firing guns. The Magenta now carried the flag of Admiral de Slane. She required no alterations. In order to carry out the programme of 1884, credits would be necessary, permitting the realization of the programme within ten years. All this depended upon Parliament. It was out of the question to think of reducing the armaments. On the contrary, the opening of the Baltic Canal would render necessary an increase of the Northern Squadron. Admiral Besnard further announced that two new ironclads would be launched this year and six more in 1896.

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According to a British service journal, cases have been brought to the notice of the Admiralty in which armor-piercing projectiles have been expended in target practice, instead of the cheaper Palliser missiles. Their Lordships have therefore pointed out in a general order that in common with all steel projectiles armor-piercing shot are issued with a white hand painted round the head while the Palliser projectiles have no such mark. The two kinds are thus distinguishable without reference to any other marks or difference in construction. Their Lordships add that armor-piercing shot are very expensive, a six-inch shot costing about £7, and a six-inch Palliser less than £1. Moreover, no reserve stock is maintained of the former, and a lengthened period is required for the manufacture and test of fresh supplies. Great care is consequently to be taken to prevent mistakes in future.

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The new German ironclad Aegir has been successfully launched at Kiel. The vessel is an improvement on her seven sisters, her armor being composed entirely of Krupp's nickel steel.

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The Naval and Military Record (British) notes that Messrs. John Penn & Son of Greenwich have been instructed to supply the machinery for the battleship Illustrious, building at Chatham. Her engines are to be capable of developing an indicated horse power of 10,000 with the natural and 12,000 with the induced draught. On the contractor's trials the estimated speed at load draught in smooth water, and with a clean bottom, is 17.5 knots, with induced draught, and 16.5 with natural draught. As the vessel will not be ready for her steam trials until the end of 1897, the contractors will take their own time in the construction of the machinery during the ensuing year. The estimated cost of the propelling and auxiliary machinery is over £100,000.

***

Four new ironclads are being built for the Dutch Navy. The vessels will be all of 3,400 to 4,600 tons, and framed upon the English Latona and Astrea type. Each ship will have a crew of 300 men.

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The British battle ship Rupert is to be made ready for service as soon as possible, and when ready for duty will proceed to Gibraltar, where she is to be stationed as post guardship. Hitherto the only vessel stationed at Gibraltar has been a gunboat invariably of the most obsolete type. The Bramble is now employed there, but she will probably be sent home on the arrival of the Rupert. The fact that the Admiralty have decided to send out a battle-ship with three of the most modern type first-class torpedo boats is proof of their intention to strengthen the naval defense of Gibraltar. No. 97, torpedo boat, is practically ready for her passage out, but it is now probable that she, with other torpedo boats from the Eastern dockyards, will be convoyed out by the Rupert.

POLICE SERGEANT PUNISHED

Ex-Police Commissioner Malone Has Ups and Downs.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 15.—Ten years ago Patrick Malone was one of the Democratic Police Commissioners of this city. When his term expired his colleagues appointed him a policeman, and immediately after made him a Sergeant. Since then the board has become Republican, and this afternoon Sergt. Malone was tried for neglect of duty. The Commissioners found him guilty, and reduced him to the ranks. He at once resigned. He denies that he neglected his duty, and says that he is a victim of political persecution.

DISAPPEARING GUN MOUNT

Invention of Two Officers of the Ordnance Department.

COL. BUFFINGTON AND CAPT. CROZIER

These Carriages Will Form a Most Important Feature of the Coast-Defense System—Its Working Described.

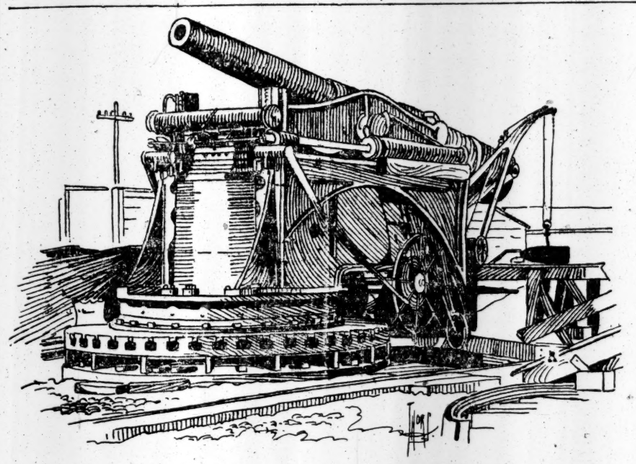
Coast defense work and equipment is guarded as one of the secrets of military operations in time of peace, and little concerning the work of defending our coast has voluntarily come from the War Department. In general terms the sites of the different emplacements have become known to the foreign attachés of the European legations, and they have doubtless gathered other equally important information concerning the fitting up of defenses. The guns which will be used on these land fortifications have been fully described in these dispatches, as have the ammunition, the projectiles, and the general scheme of fortifications.

Little has been published, however, concerning the disappearing carriages, which

axis of the trunnions of the gun itself, describes the arc of an ellipse, one of whose vertices is where the generating point comes to rest at the end of the theoretic recoil. The resulting motion of the muzzle is a sinuous curve; during the first instants of recoil the muzzle drops slightly as it moves back, then follows a nearly straight line path for about six feet, gradually rising, however, until the highest point of its path is slightly higher than its beginning; during the last few inches of the motion of translation in recoil, the muzzle drops abruptly close behind the parapet, and well down. Its path again becoming almost a straight line.

During these last few inches of recoil the trunnions are approaching the vertices of their elliptical paths, and, consequently, are moving nearly vertically downward, the relative motion of the breech in the same direction being much less during the same period. The effect is to rapidly decrease the elevation of the piece during these few inches of recoil, and this explains why the facility of loading increases with the increase of recoil. The time of recoil is one second. When the gun is fired at the maximum depression, the muzzle clears the interior crest by inches the number of which is fixed at pleasure when computing the lengths of the gun levers. The motion of the muzzle is almost an ideal one for the purpose in view, yielding economy of space and superior cover.

The elliptical paths of the trunnions, together with the manner of their generation, lead to this additional very important advantage that the relative acceleration of the motion of the counterweight is least



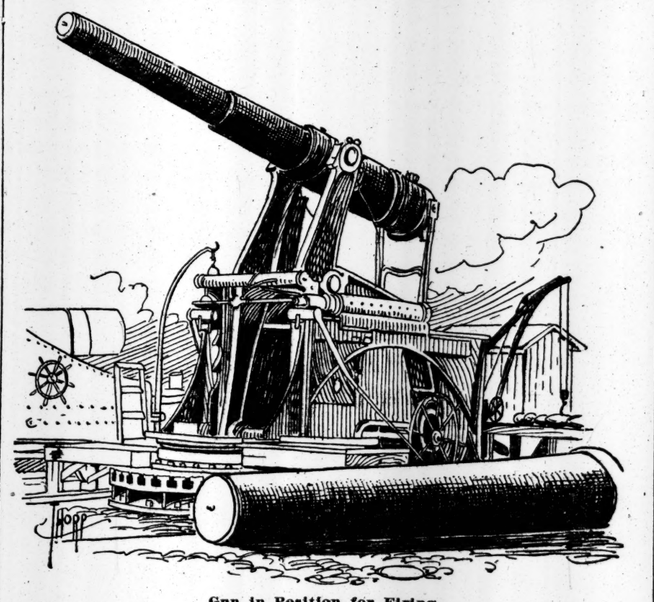
Gun in Position for Loading.

will form a most important feature of the system. The test at Sandy Hook with the Buffington-Crozier mount has been reported, but nothing in detail has been printed concerning the carriage which has been adopted as the standard. This carriage is the joint invention of two ordnance officers, Col. A. R. Buffington, commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and Capt. William Crozier of the Ordnance Board, at Governors Island, New-York. Col. Buffington drew the original plans, and Capt. Crozier, a younger officer, and a recognized authority on gun-mounts, improved upon them, as a result of his studies and observations at home and abroad.

The Buffington-Crozier carriage is termed a "disappearing" mount, but "concealing" would be a better term, since it is the gun and not the carriage which is disappearing. The experimental mount was manufactured by the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company of Philadelphia, the steel castings having been furnished by the Midvale Steel Company of that city. All the large pieces used in the carriage are steel castings, and the working parts are forged steel. The immense counterweight will probably be of lead. The top carriage is low, as a whole, and in its trunnion beds rest the trunnions of the gun, which look like the walking-beam of a small side-wheel steamer. The counterweight is supported by two forged steel suspension rods. This counterweight weighs 38,600 pounds. It is made up of disks, through holes in which the suspension rods pass down to heavy nuts which retain the disks on the rods. Certain portions of the disks are removable to accommodate the varying charges of powder used. The gun in actual service will need few changes in the counterweight, for the regulation charge of powder will be used to accomplish the best possible result. One officer, in describing these gun levers, designated them as a "grand artillery see-saw. The loaded gun represents one boy and the counterweight the other."

When the guns is in battery the upper ends of the gun levers incline to the rear of the vertical about 13 degrees, the gun being up and the counterweight down. Upon firing, the gun recedes and descends at the same time; the counterweight rises and the when that of the gun and top carriage is greatest, and the strains due to setting in motion the large mass of the counterweight are consequently minimized. An examination of the paths involved will satisfactorily establish the theory; the system in action shows the practice to agree. When the gun is fired there is no visible indication of shock in any part of the combination, and no perceptible movement of the chassis.

One of the illustrations shows the gun in loading position, the tube resting on the arm which is to lift it. The crane supporting a projectile is also disclosed. This position of the gun exposes the counterweight, which is beneath the muzzle of the gun in the centre of the carriage structure. In the second illustration, which shows the gun in a firing position, this counterweight has been depressed and the arms which lifted the gun into the position admitting of the discharge of the weapon are exposed.



Gun in Position for Firing.

gun levers rotate to a horizontal position. Upon tripping the pawls, down goes the counterweight and up comes the gun, the gun levers resuming the nearly vertical position. The recoil is controlled by means of two hydraulic cylinders in conjunction with the counterweight.

The gun can be easily operated if all the parts are in good working order. It is said that one cannoneer can traverse the piece quite rapidly when all the contact surfaces are clean. The porjectile is raised for loading by means of a crane and geered wheels, using rope tackle, and one cannoneer turning the crank readily raises it while the piece is being sponged. The work of the carriage is little short of marvelous. In the graceful operation of the enormous arms supporting the tremendous weight of gun there is no indication of the forces at work. The ease of the action has been likened to the moving of "a senorita's fan on a Summer day."

When the gun is fired, it and the top carriage move to the rear, the counterweight rising and the gun descending as it recedes; any point on the upper axis of rotation of the elevating arms describes the arc of a circle, while any point on the

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY'S MEETING

Directors Elected and the Annual Financial Statement Submitted.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—The American Tobacco Company held its annual meeting to-day. There were represented 311,168 shares of stock, out of a total of 477,350.

George Arents, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Gail, and Josiah Browne were elected Directors for terms of one year without opposition.

The financial statement was submitted. It shows assets, consisting of real estate, machinery, fixtures, leaf tobacco, manufactured stock, patents, trade mark, &c., amounting to $25,255,205.61; cash on hand, $1,909,558.82; bills receivable, $1,535,740.99; making a total of $38,700,595.42.

The liabilities are set down as follows: Capital stock, common, $17,900,000; preferred, $11,935,000; provision for regular dividend on preferred stock, $238,700; provision for 3 per cent. dividend on common stock, $537,000; accounts current, $238,418.94; accrued consignees' commissions, $272,103.46; advertising fund, $279,694.40; provision for income tax, $101,338.31; total liabilities, $31,502,305.11; leaving a balance in the company's favor of $7,198,290.31. The balance is made up of a surplus of $5,333,062.65, with a net increase for 1894 of $1,865,227.66.

Founders' Day at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 15.—Invitations have been issued for the annual celebration of Founders' Day at Vassar College, which will be observed Friday, April 26. Chapel exercises will be held in the afternoon. Addresses will be made by Miss Katherine C. Reilley, the President of the Students' Association, and by Miss Mary W. Whitney of the class of '88, Professor of Astronomy. There will be a reception in the evening from 8 until 11 o'clock.

Preparing to Build Memorial Hall.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 15.—It is expected that work on the Memorial Hall will begin about June 1. The plans are now ready. White marble has been decided upon, instead of granite. Bids must be filed between May 1 and 15. The Board of Trustees, which is composed of Col. Ernst, Profs. Michie, Larned, Bass, and Mercur, will have full charge until the completion of the building, when it will be turned over to the Government.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Georgia Central Reorganization Plan Almost Ready.

SAVANNAH AND WESTERN'S STATUS

Three Classes of New Bonds Offered in Exchange for Savannah and Western Firsts — Interests Not United.

It is probable that the revised plan for the reorganization of the Georgia Central Railroad system will be officially published within a few days, and deposits of securities under its provisions will be solicited. The plan, which was outlined in this newspaper some weeks ago, provides for the foreclosure of the old mortgage and the acquirement of the property by a new corporation entitled the Central of Georgia Railway Company. The successful operation of the plan will leave the railroad in the control of the Southern Railway Company.

New securities will be issued as follows: Seven million dollars first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, being a first lien on the main line; $13,000,000 consolidated 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, being a second lien on the main line; $4,000,000 general 4 per cents, a first lien on the Savannah and Western and Macon and Northern Roads; $5,000,000 first preference incomes, $8,500,000 second preference incomes, and $4,000,000 third preference incomes, liens, in their respective order, on the Savannah and Western, the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, the Macon and Northern, and the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad; also $5,000,000 full-paid common stock.

It is intended that the new company shall acquire title to the railroads, equipment, and property covered by the following mortgages: The first mortgages, respectively, upon the Savannah and Western, the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, the Macon and Northern, the Montgomery and Eufaula, the Columbus and Rome, and the Savannah and Atlantic, and the consolidated mortgage upon the Mobile and Girard Railroad. The new company will also endeavor to procure leases of the Southwestern and Augusta and Savannah Railroads at a rental of 5 per cent. upon their respective capital stock.

The proposition made to the Savannah and Western bondholders is that for each first mortgage bond of that company there shall be exchanged 50 per cent. in new general mortgage bonds, 25 per cent. in new first preference income bonds, and 25 per cent. in second preference income bonds.

There is a large interest among the Savannah and Western bondholders that has thus far stood aloof from the Georgia Central reorganizers. This interest, which is headed by Simon Borg, has not yet indicated what it will do concerning the revised plan. There is some talk of cutting the Savannah and Western loose from the Georgia Central system and operating it as an independent property. Such a step, however, would probably lead to complicated and expensive litigation.

The Georgia Central people have so shaped their plan that it can be put into operation either with or without the Savannah and Western.

LAFE PENCE TO RUN A RAILROAD

The Reorganization of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New-York Line.

PORT JERVIS, April 15.—The Port Jervis, Monticello and New-York Railroad passed from the hands of the receiver, Benjamin Ryall, last Saturday, into the possession of a syndicate headed by ex-Congressman Charles D. Haines of Kinderhook N. Y., who recently purchased a majority of the stock.

The new officers are the Hon. Charles D. Haines of Kinderhook, President; the Hon. Lafe Pence of Denver, Col., Vice President, with headquarters in Kinderhook; Andrew G. Haines of Sandy Hill, N. Y., Treasurer; Stephen D. Lake, General Superintendent, formerly of Hudson, but now of Port Jervis. The Hon. Lafe Pence, who is associated with the Haines brothers in their railroad enterprises, is the young Populist Congressman.

The new management will re-lay the Monticello Division with steel rails, and put the road in first-class condition. The road has had a checkered history, and last Fall, finding itself hopelessly embarrassed, Benjamin Ryall, the then President, was made receiver, and a committee was appointed, by which a plan of reorganization was formulated, which involved the scaling down of a mortgage indebtedness of $615,000 to $225,000, on which latter sum it was ascertained that the road could earn 4½ per cent. interest. This rendered necessary a heroic sacrifice on the part of the bondholders and those who had incurred liability in the Port Jervis banks for obligations of the company. The principal sufferer was Mr. Peter E. Farnum of Port Jervis, a former President of the road, whose losses are estimated at about $100,000.

Finally, after great exertion on the part of those interested, the agreement was signed, the old bonds were burned in the vaults of the Central Trust Company, and new bonds to the amount of $225,000 issued and distributed among the old bondholders.

Another Cut in Southern Rates.

NORFOLK, Va., April 15.—The Seaboard Air Line has made another big cut to meet the reduction made by the Southern Railway Company to competitive points. Both local and through rates to all points north and south have been reduced. The following reductions in passenger fares went into effect to-day. From Atlanta to New-York, from $14 to $12; to Philadelphia, from $11.80 to $10.80; to Baltimore, from $10 to $8; to Washington, from $9.50 to $8; to Portsmouth, from $8 to $6; to Norfolk, from $8 to $6; to Petersburg, Va., from $9.15 to $7.65; to Richmond, from $9.80 to $8.30, and to Boston, via New-York, all rail, to $17.75.

South Jersey Improvements.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 15.—Since Receiver Francis I. Gowen of the South Jersey Railroad has received permission to issue certificates for $100,000 and has made a sale of them, he has arranged to improve the Cape May end of the road by building new stations at Bennets, Rio Grande, Cape May Court House, Woodbine, Dennisville, Tuckahoe, Richland, and Estelle. A branch of the road will be built by July to Ocean City from Petersburg, and new oak ties will replace pine ones all over the road.

The Cape May station, in which are the general offices, will be rebuilt.

Carnegie Wants His Money.

BOSTON, April 15.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Colt heard the demurrers filed by the receivers and second mortgage bondholders of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company to the intervening petition of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The Carnegie Company has a claim for $3,700 against the company for steel coupling pins, &c., furnished between September and December, 1893, before the first bill in equity for the appointment of receivers was filed. It seeks to have the receivers ordered to pay its claims out of the fund which they shall receive from the operation of the road. Decision was reserved.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 55,711 tons, as against 60,614 tons the week before, and 82,938 tons in the corresponding week a year ago. The Michigan Central got the lion's share of the tonnage, carrying 12,134 tons. The Grand Trunk carried 8,710 tons; the Erie, 7,381 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,085 tons; the Lake Shore, 5,346 tons; the Pan Handle, 4,948 tons; the Nickel Plate, 3,778 tons; the Wabash, 2,935 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 2,030 tons, and the Big Four, 1,364 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The annual report of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad was issued yesterday. It shows gross earnings for last year, $2,464,950, a decrease of $342,331; operating expenses and taxes, $2,037,986, a decrease of $423,864, and net earnings, $426,970, an increase of $81,534. The work of refunding the 7 per cent. bonds as 4s did not make progress to the extent hoped for. The amount refunded to date was $2,955,000, leaving $2,420,000 7 per cent. bonds outstanding.

—The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in canceling the lists of lands selected by the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company in the Marshall (Minn.) land district, from which decision the company appealed. Secretary Smith has directed that the company's listing, if otherwise free from objection, be submitted for the approval of the department.

—An application will be made to the Canadian Parliament for the incorporation of a company to be called the International Railway Company, which proposes to build electric railway lines in various parts of Western Ontario and to operate barges and steamships between terminal points of the railway on Lakes Erie and Ontario and ports of the United States.

—The Northwestern car and machine shops, in Oshkosh, Wis., have been sold by order of the court to satisfy the claim creditors. Howard Jenkins of Oshkosh was the highest bidder, and got the property for $22,000. These shops were built about two years ago, and represent an investment of $150,000.

—Receivers Harris and Welsh of the Reading were unable to come to New-York yesterday to discuss the anthracite coal situation with the coal road Presidents.

—Baltimore and Ohio officials have determined formally to open the new Belt Railroad and

MORE ACCURACY WANTED

The Crop Reports of the Government Not Satisfactory.

STATISTICS NOT ALWAYS RELIABLE

A Conference Held at the Agricultural Department with a View to Remedy the Existing Defects.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In accordance with a call issued by A. C. Raymond, representing the Detroit Board of Trade, a conference of representatives from the several boards of trade of the country, with the statistician of the Agricultural Department, began this morning in the rooms of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Raymond presided. The object of the meeting is to discuss the methods of collecting data in preparing the monthly crop reports of the Agricultural Department, with a view to securing more accurate results.

Among those in attendance this morning were B. Frank Howard, Chicago Board of Trade, and editor of The Daily Evening Bulletin; G. D. Rogers, Minneapolis Board of Trade; George F. Stone, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Tiade; David Baydy, St. Louis Board of Trade; C. B. Murray, Secretary Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and representative of The Price Current; William Ray, New-York Cotton Exchange; M. H. Davis, Winter Wheat Millers' League of Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee; B. W. Snow, statistician of The Orange Judd Farmer, and also representing the statistician of the Agricultural Department, and J. C. Brown, Statistician of the eNw-York Produce Exchange.

The conference was addressed by Secretary Morton, who said that any suggestions made by the delegates would be gladly received by the department. A. C. Raymond of Detroit was made Chairman, and Mr. George F. Stone of Chicago Secretary.

Mr. Robinson, statistician of the Agricultural Department, started an informal discussion by stating the methods employed by the department in gathering data. This was done, he said, through the medium of designated agents, who were chiefly farmers. When the quota of the department was full, it had 2,500 counties in the various States and Territories represented by correspondents who did their work without pay.

Mr. Howard of Chicago asked the statistician what he did with the missing percentages in States when he received reports from but 80 out of 90 counties. The reply was that no account was taken of the missing counties, and if they were good agricultural counties no attempt was made to average up the reports.

Mr. Howard replied that this indicated the unreliability of the statistics gathered. How should the crop reports be more accurately ascertained was the question thus brought before the conference for discussion, and various remedies were suggested. Mr. Stone of Chicago believed bankers would be best informed, and that that class of citizens should be charged with the responsibility of furnishing statistics. Bankers would, he thought, be actuated by self-interest to tell the facts as they exist.

Secretary Morton suggsted that it might be to the interest of bankers to suppress the facts, and in this suggestion Mr. Tucker of Philadelphia concurred.

The advisability of removing the taking of reports from the hands of interested parties was insisted upon by Mr. Davis of Ohio, who suggested the propriety of having township assessors do the work.

Mr. Tucker, speaking with the Assessors' work of his own State in mind, said the work of the officials was unreliable, and Mr. Snow of Illinois, formerly Assistant Statistician, corroborated this statement. Mr. Snow added that whatever sins now or in the past might be charged against the Agricultural Department, the work of that department was far and away ahead of most Assessors.

The morning discussion was concluded by Mr. Hay of New-York, who sought to discover what method the department had of testing the accuracy of the reports sent them, and whether efforts were made to substitute reliable for unreliable men. He thought the foundation of the whole system should be a thoroughly accurate report on the acreage of specific crops planted; if these facts were ascertained individuals could make their own percentages. This conference should first agree as to the right source from which to derive information; methods could then be discussed intelligently. There were some men in New-York who, within three days after the year closed, could give a better estimate of the condition and extent of the crops than the Department of Agriculture.

The conference will adjourn to-morrow, it being hoped that action of a positive character may be had before adjournment.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

A Banquet by the Alumni of the College Founded by Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The alumni of the University of Virginia gave a banquet at Page's Hotel, in this city, this evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the organization of that ancient seat of learning.

The history of the education scheme of Mr. Jefferson which culminated in the establishment of the University of Virginia is interesting. After the failure of an endeavor of Chevalier Quesney de Beaurepaire, a Frenchman who served in the Continental Army, to establish an academy of arts and sciences in Richmond, with braiches in Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore, Mr. Jefferson, who had taken an active interest in the enterprise, attempted to reorganize William and Mary College, his Alma Mater, but the bill of reorganization failed in the Virginia Legislature. He then attempted to bring to this country the Faculty of the College of Geneva, who had become dissatisfied with their political surroundings, but Gen. Washington discouraged the scheme.

Jefferson's next plan was for an academy in Albemarle County. A charter was granted under the name of Central College, and later on Jefferson succeeded in getting the Legislature to give it a charter as a university, and the University of Virginia was accordingly opened to students in 1825, the year before Mr. Jefferson's death.

During the war the university languished, but when peace came it resumed its former standing. Among its alumni are Secretary Herbert, Postmaster General Wilson, Assistant Secretary Dabney of the Agricultural Department, Solicitor General Holmes Conrad, and Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Court.

Against the Brooklyn Elevated.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett yesterday, counsel asked to discontinue certain condemnation proceedings taken by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company against property on Broadway. Lawyer Burr opposed the motion, unless terms were imposed, as he represented owners of forty pieces of property. Justice Bartlett said he would compel the company to pay all taxable costs and stipulate that the conditions of the parties should be the same, as far as rent was concerned, as on the day the proceedings were instituted.

MRS. GREEN HAS A NEW LAWYER

IT IS R. D. BENEDICT, AND SHE IS WELL PLEASED WITH HIM.

Free with Her Comments on Her Case Before Referee Anderson—She Has the Parting Word.

Mrs. Hetty Green declares she has at last found a lawyer after her own heart in the person of Robert D. Benedict.

With Mrs. Green Mr. Benedict appeared yesterday before Referee H. H. Anderson, who is hearing testimony in the application of Henry A. Barling to be discharged as executor of the estate of Henry M. Robinson, who was Mrs. Green's father. When it was all over, Mrs. Green, with her usual charming effervescence, expressed her opinion of her latest legal retainer to the reporters in attendance before the referee, and incidentally she scolded at J. Evarts Tracy of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, counsel for Mr. Barling.

"At last," she declared, with a triumphant ring in her voice, "I've got the right kind of a lawyer. He's smart, and no mistake. He can handle that Tracy. He'll get order out of this thing, will Mr. Benedict.

"You see," continued Mrs. Green, waxing more and more enthusiastically confidential, "for more than three years we have had a double-headed witness. Whenever a question was asked both Barling and Tracy would answer. Now, my new lawyer will shut them up. He can handle Tracy, who is a little man, not like Benjamin of the same name. This Tracy is so little that Joe Choate won't let him put his name on the office door.

"Tracy hides in the cellar, and whenever there is an estate to grab Choate rushes Tracy out to get it. Oh! Joe Choate is smart. He knows how to use Tracy."

Then Mrs. Green gave as her opinion that lawyers are just like Government officials, who work for a small salary, and grab all they can on the outside.

Mrs. Green also started to tell how Referee Anderson let Mr. Tracy prompt Barling, much to her annoyance, but Mr. Benedict directly led his new client to the elevator, and Mrs. Green could only exclaim as the elevator started downstairs:

"Don't get little Evarts Tracy mixed up with big Benjamin Tracy."

During the progress of the hearing, which of itself was unimportant, Mrs. Green managed to keep things lively by putting in caustic side remarks where she thought they would do most good in crushing the other side.

At one point Mr. Barling, who was in the witness chair, was asked a question regarding certain accounts, and he answered innocently:

"I can't say."

"Why can't he?" demanded Mrs. Green, fiercely. "I think—"

Here her lawyer cautioned her to keep quiet, and she obeyed for the time being. But her silence was not for long. Mr. Barling showed a decree of court authorizing the sale of a ship belonging to the estate. Mrs. Green broke in with cutting sarcasm, saying:

"I should think that the court would wear itself out signing decrees for Barling."

When Mr. Barling said, in reply to several questions about the accounts, that he was "not prepared to answer," Mrs. Green turned to the stenographer and commanded him to:

"Take that down. They are always hurrying us on, but are never ready themselves. That's a way they have."

With similar comments sprinkled liberally here and there, Mrs. Green managed to keep all hands in a constant state of apprehension. She went into the referee's office with her daughter, Miss Silvia Green, and the presence of the young woman seemed to put the mother especially on her mettle. The next hearing will be on May 9.

NOT LIABLE AS A PUBLIC SERVANT

Perry Belmont Wins in a Suit Growing Out of the Columbus Celebration.

It is a sufficient sacrifice that a man gives his time to the service of the public without in addition incurring personal liability. This rule was laid down yesterday by Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas in a decision sustaining a demurrer filed by Perry Belmont and others in a suit brought against them by Bartholemy J. Olifiers for breach of contract arising out of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Olifiers sued to recover $12,705.96. He alleged in complaint that the Mayor of the City of New-York was authorized by law to appoint a committee of one hundred to make arrangements for the celebration. This committee selected an executive committee of twenty five, and it in turn named an art committee, consisting of Perry Belmont, D. F. Appleton, Albert S. Bickmore, Morris K. Jesup, Daniel G. Thompson, J. Armstrong Chandler, Robert J. Hoguet, and L. P. Di Cesnola.

This Art Committee awarded Olifiers a contract to furnish 400,000 lampions at $80 a thousand. After he had done much of the work, Olifiers says, he was notified that a mistake had been made, that 40,000 were all the lampions he was to furnish. He only sued Perry Belmont, Chandler, and Hoguet.

They all demurred, upon different grounds. Mr. Belmont asserted that the complaint did not establish a cause of action, nor establish any individual liability.

In his opinion, Judge Giegerich says: "It would be difficult to secure competent men to serve the public in any important capacities should it be held that they did so at the peril of their private fortunes, in case of a mistake in the scope of their authority. The defendants gratuitously rendered a public service, and it is the duty of all persons dealing with them for final gains to investigate and find out who are the principals."

"MOKE" MURRAY FOUND GUILTY

The Parkhurst Society Unable to Keep Him Out of State Prison.

"Moke" Murray was found guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, of grand larceny in the second degree, for being concerned in the theft of a diamond pin from Henry Rothkopf, a merchant of 477 Broadway.

The impression that Superintendent Byrnes would be called as a witness in Murray's case brought out a large crowd to the trial. But the Superintendent did not put in an appearance, nor was the expectation that the case would resolve itself into an attack on the Police Department by the Parkhurst society realized, except in an indirect manner.

Frank Moss and T. D. Kennison of the Parkhurst society appeared for Murray, and made the plea that it was for the public good that the defendant should not be sent to prison, as he was in possession of important information regarding police corruption. But the evidence was so conclusive that this plea did not prevail, and the jury remained out less than a quarter of an hour.

Murray will be sentenced on Thursday.

JUSTICE KOCH AS COUNSEL.

He Pleads for a License for a Saloon Keeper.

Police Justice Koch appeared before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday, as counsel for a saloon keeper who had been refused a license by the Excise Board.

The Justice's client was Patrick Duffy, who wanted a license to run a saloon at Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Justice Koch said the license was refused by the board because the proposed saloon was within 200 yards of an educational institution. The institution, he asserted, was a charitable institution, in which education was a subordinate feature.

Judge Gildersleeve referred the matter back to the Excise Board for reconsideration.

Interest for College Place Property.

Property owners concerned in the College Place widening will receive interest on the awards made them under a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court.

The matter came up before Justice Beach on the application of the trustees of the estate of Henry Cary, to whom two awards were made, one for $75,737.40, and the other for $17,831.63. They asked interest from May 8, 1894, the date of the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners.

The Controller objected to paying interest unless ordered to do so by the court. The Judge therefore allows interest to run from Sept. 9, 1894.

Judge Allison as an Observer.

Judge Thomas Allison, appointed by Gov. Morton to succeed the late Judge Randolph B. Martine on the bench of the Court of General Sessions, visited the Criminal Courts Building yesterday.

He informed Acting District Attorney McIntyre that he had taken the oath of office on Saturday before Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court, and that he would assume the active duties of his office within a few days.

Afterward Judge Allison sat on the bench with Recorder Goff in Part I., watching the transaction of business. Later he sat with Judge Cowing in Part III. Judge Cowing and Judge Allison are old friends.

Federal Grand Jury Indictments.

The Federal Grand Jury handed up indictments yesterday in these cases:

Julius Hegeman and Isidore Dubois, for smuggling diamonds; Israel Cohen, illicit distilling; Patrick J. Garvey, assault on the high seas; August Eichler, assault on board an American vessel; John Fitzgerald, assault on the high seas; James G. Baker, neglecting rule of sea in failing to render proper assistance to the crew of the Flora A. Sawyer after collision on May 19, 1894.

Fined for Neglecting Jury Duty.

Frederick Bonner of the New-York Ledger and Henry E. Abbey, the theatrical manager, were each fined $100 yesterday by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court for failure to do jury duty.

Robert Hoe, the printing press manufacturer, who had also been summoned, was excused by the court for the term.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court granted an ex-parte injunction yesterday in the action brought by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company against the Mercantile Trust Company, in which the latter is restrained from selling certain bonds held under a deed of trust, dated Oct. 5, 1886, and executed and delivered to the Trust Company by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. Miller, Peckham & Dixon are attorneys for the plaintiffs.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has signed an order reducing the assessment on the personal property of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for 1894 from $1,282,941 to $300,000, and reducing the assessment on the personal property of the Union Railway Company from $1,444,892 to $350,000.

—Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court has granted Mrs. Edna S. Allen a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, John Allen, who was formerly proprietor of the Hotel Hamilton, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 831—The last Chance Mining Company et al. vs. The Tyler Mining Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgments of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Idaho reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court with directions to grant a new trial.

No. 928—Theodore Lambert vs. George Barrett, Sheriff of the County of Camden, in the State of New-Jersey.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 140—T. G. Mattingly, administrator, &c., vs. the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia.—Decree reversed, and cause remanded, with direction to remand it to the State Court.

Motions to advance the following cases were disposed of as stated:

No. 934—James D. Shiver vs. The United States.

No. 936—Stephen M. Folsom vs. The United States; and No. 938—A. F. McDowell vs. The United States.—Granted, causes to be submitted on printed briefs.

Nos. 962 and 963—Warren F. Putnam vs. The United States.—Granted and causes assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term.

Original, Ex-parte—In the matter of The Keasbey and Mattison Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus granted, and rule to show cause awarded, returnable on the first day of the next term.

No. 282—Alenander Frankenthal et al. vs. W. Scott Cook.—In error to the Court for the Indian Territory.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest, by a divided court.

No. 255—The United States vs. The State of New-York; and No. 422—The State of New-York, appellant, vs. The United States.—Restored to the docket for rearrangement at the next term.

No. 287—Louis F. Streep vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York; No. 988—Charles H. Barrett vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina; and No. 989.—William L. Hunter vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Conrad for the defendant in error.

Original, Ex-parte—In the matter of Robert W. Buchanan, petitioner.—Hearing on petition for a writ of error postponed until to-morrow.

No. 302—George S. Wheeler et al. vs. Catharine Mallon.—In error to the City Court of Brooklyn.—Dismissed.

No. 382—James T. Campbell et al. vs. Richard T. Crowell.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Dismissed.

No. 234—Lowell W. Ellenwood, administrator, &c., vs. The Marietta Chair Company.—Argument continued by Mr. A. Pollett for the defendant and concluded by Mr. E. B. Whitney, for the plaintiff.

No. 228—Winfield Scott Keyes et al. vs. The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company.—Argued by R. E. Fox, for the appellants and by A. B. Browne for the appellee.

No. 292—The County of Gratiot vs. Henry M. Aylesworth.—Argument commenced by Thomas S. Jerome for the defendant.

The day call for Tuesday, April 16, will be as follows: Nos. 292, 293, (149 and 214,) 295, 871, 946, 299, (and 830,) 233, 262, 303, 304.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

45 and 46—New Blue Star Steamship Co. vs. steamship Merjulio, &c. 33—Gunnares vs. Proceeds sale steamship Segurance. 26—Same vs. scow Mayflower. 90—Slattery vs. ferryboat Mauch Chunk. 92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince. 102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 109—Erickson vs. yacht Isis. 110—Noordzy vs. steamship Maasdam. 111—Rogers vs. ship Charmer. 76—Westervelt vs. steamship Guildhall. 77—Canfield vs. tug Greenville. 63—Whitman vs. steamship Holyrood. 62—Montosi vs. tug S. E. Babcock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar—6—Slevin vs. McIntyre. 19—Globe L. & T. Co. vs. Weeks. 25—Daly vs. Brady. 32—Wagley vs. Traders and Accident Company. 36—Snyder vs. McNell. 41—Clark vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 48—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 46—Price vs. Panama Railroad. 51—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 58—Monroe Fibre Company vs. Delafield. 64—Sprague vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 73—Obienis vs. Creeth. 74—Kennedy vs. F. and M. Shaefer Brewing Company. 79—United States vs. Daly. 80—Crosby vs. Fleischmann. 90—Battersally vs. Easton. 92—Birshead vs. Weeks. 93—Hennion vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 98—Hunter vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity Calendar—Coxe, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

15½—Lauferty vs. Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. 25—Pennington vs. Smith. 8—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 29—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company vs. Bereuter. 31—Mueller vs. Bertholon. 30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—6—Moore vs. Steljes. 2—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Thomas W. Robertson, appellant, vs. The Ongley Electric Company.—Argued by Treadwell Cleveland for appellant and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., for respondent.

Edward H. Hawke, appellant, vs. Madison G. Hawke and others.—Argued by J. S. L'Amoreaux for appellant and Charles E. Patterson for respondent.

John Miller, as administrator, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by C. D. Prescott for appellant and Myron G. Bronner for respondent.

The calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 221, 222, 223, 230, 136, 203, 208, 205.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class I.—1—Newborg vs. Gottlieb. 2—Kelly vs. Moses.

Class II.—3—Spalding vs. Bateman. 4—Davidson vs. Ely.

Class IV.—5—Sergeant vs. Richard.

Class VI.—6—Merriman vs. Thompson.

Class VII.—7—National Wall Paper Company vs. Hobbs. 8—Ungar vs. Tarnobizer Dzikow Young Men's Association. 9—Jacobs vs. Cahill. 10—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 11—Babbett vs. Brookfield. 12—Kilgammon vs. Martin.

Class VIII.—13—Bezozi vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 14—Batton vs. The Mayor. 15—People vs. The Commonwealth Alliance Life Insurance Company. 16—Matter of Societa Giusseppe Mazzine Italiana di Mutuo Succorso. 17—Halstead vs. Bonnett. 18—Hamilton vs. Campbell. 19—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 20—Leslie vs. Dickson. 21—Hammer vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 22—Andrews vs. Brickstone. 23—Hogan vs. McEviney. 24—Irwin vs. Auld. 25—Barnet vs. Bielstiff. 26—Degand vs. Tucci. 27—White vs. Koster. 28—Elliott vs. Holt. 29—Blue Ridge Marble Company vs. Perry. 30—Heidelsheimer vs. McManus. 31—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 32—Cummins vs. Campbell. 33—Matter of Mulry. 34—Eichler vs. Jaworower. 35—Shields vs. Shields. 36—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. 37—Laino vs. Frank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.—226—Rice vs. Geoghan. 219—Elwell vs. Bender.

Law and Fact.—2365—Van Brunt vs. Clinch. 2430—Man vs. Cromwell. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2360—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2157—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Riker. 2018—Pratt vs. Barowsky. 18—Schmidt vs. Burghard. 1892—Cross vs. Oberscheimer. 1476—Reid vs. Starr. 2886—Soelin vs. Hall. 2232—Pulverizer Company vs. Bordman. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 2319—Schweitzer vs. Jaeger. 2381—Kaufman vs. Messer. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 629—Tredwell vs. Garden. 2387—Akermann vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2898—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 2089—Bauer vs. Macauley. 2101—Warnler vs. Boesneck. 2213—Crosby vs. Workingman's Cooperative Association. 2102—Rogers vs. Union Railway Company. 2364—Gibbins vs. Lowry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. Case on. 191—Inness vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 207—Satan vs. same. 208—Inness vs. same. 192—Inness vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 281—Same vs. same. 210—Connelly vs. same. 211—De Baiaine vs. same. 206—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimberg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until April 22.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 406—National Fire Insurance Company vs. Clarkson. 3277—Sergeant vs. John M. Smith. 2842—Townsend vs. Industrial Benefit Association. 3092—Fox vs. Roberts. 2311—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Harrington. 1017—Baker vs. Mount Sinai Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society. 728—Hamilton vs. American Amusement Syndicate. 3072—Gray vs. Lee. 2160—Steele vs. Levy. 5851—Toucey vs. Schell. 1588—Cox vs. Ehrich. 1523—Hall vs. Herter Brothers. 2891—Brown vs. Foster. 414 Schutz vs Boynton. 423—Serrell vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 2104—Steele vs. Levy. 2002—Matthews vs. Warde. 2108½—Perca vs. Roberts. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 456—Blum vs. Munzesheimer. 3252—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Sugar Heating Company. 3276—Wilmot vs. Turner. 3303—John Simpson Company vs. Mitchell. 3305—Docor vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

18—Lutz vs. Meyers. 70—Hansom vs. Herbert. 7—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 92—Gouge vs. Gouge. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 6—Langbein vs. Duckler. 9—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

999—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1007—Akers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1360—Haebber vs. Luttgen. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1054—Schwreing vs. Le Boutillier. 676—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 666—Bazel vs. Robert Graves Company. 1155—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 1159—Parrish vs. same. 1435—Hosmer vs. Clark. 1439—Bishop Gutta Percha Company vs. Barney. 1183—Foster vs. Thannenbaum. 718—Vanderpoel vs. Gorman. 2595—Myers vs. Dean. 2688—Vito vs. Farley. 2925—Sickles vs. Budelman. 1403—McLewee vs. Lindheim. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1488—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 883—Michaells vs. Gahren. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2632—Sickles vs. Schane. 2067—Same vs. Grunberger. 678—Pipering vs. Bail. 2871—Embeek vs. Claeni and Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1298—Sokoloff vs. Fisher. 1411—Griffiths vs. Haynes. 1448—Lyons vs. Uhling.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1448.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—374—McClave vs. Gibb. 772—Eichele vs. Eichele. 774—Slack vs. Slack. 714—Crevier vs. Rofkar. 498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. 812—Rasines vs. Prague. 822—Hallarn vs. Hallarn. 815—Spellman vs. Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J. Opens at 11 A. M. in Part II. room.

838—Constant vs. University of Rochester.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 1076—Zweifel vs. Schlikwein. 1116—Burns vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnott. 1013—Fielding vs. Baruch. 905—Bien vs. Hellman. 1518—Meehan vs. Eggers. 1657—Austen vs. Bradley Salt Company. 680—Hastings vs. Central Cross-Town Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Susan Reddy, Mary Skiffington, Edward V. Clark, Mary Reilly, George Roll, Sophia Yaung.

At 2 P. M.—Andre Dongel, Margaret Welsh, John B. Muller, Abigail A. Huyler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1050—Contested will of Simon Galinger.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4020—Stier vs. Janlusz. 1382—Enders vs. Kamber. 1388—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1610—Livingston vs. Levy. 1683—Morse vs. Dittman. 1686—Noelke vs. Rosenthal. 4025—Sickels vs. Bauer. 586—Civolino vs. Bonvenuti. 587—Same vs. same. 1735—De Lacey vs. Carroll. 1637—Klosner vs. Krooks. 1756—Duryee vs. Fetterolf. 1757—Finck vs. Stein. 1759—Townsend vs. Kohn. 1760—Oppenheimer vs. Markwell. 1761—Smyth vs. McWalters. 1762—Tofts vs. Wischnewetzky. 1764—Nagel vs. Reonmiller. 1765—Sacks vs. Ritter. 1766—Stern vs. Cohn. 1767—American Credit Insurance Company vs. Cohn. 1768—Hornthal vs. Cohn. 1769—Carey vs. Teschner. 1770—Wetzler vs. same. 1771—Wallerstein vs. same. 1772—Drucker vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2980—Marshall vs. Eisen Vineyard Company. 112—Lewis vs. Flack. 1408—Aisletter vs. Becker. 1518—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 1457—Blood vs. Smith. 901—Powell vs. Phoenix Insurance Company. 902—Powell vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company. 1487—Stillwill vs. Foote Commercial Phosphate Company. 917—Jacobs vs. Slutz. 3684—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. 1151—Southmayd vs. Jackson. 1221—Agowan Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 242—Schofield vs. Schneider. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1476—Hahn vs. Greene. 1340—Hermann vs. Goldman. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 1578—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 1579—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. Fine. 615—Phillip vs. Brunner. 3154—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3151—Curran vs. Sexton. 3152—Goddard vs. Sexton. 2506 Leipziger vs. Sexton. 911—Kleinman vs. Metzger. 895—Novelty Manufacturing Company vs. Peyser. 704—Gray vs. Beakes. 1170—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 4070½—Walton vs. Mather. 1570—Waffel vs. United States Grand Lodge O. B. A. 1025—Coates vs. Miller. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1186—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1196—Rosera vs. Glueckman. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1461—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1590—Skelly vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 1488—Bindern vs. Haak. 1491—Smith vs. Fleming. 1530½—McCarthy vs. Smith. 1536—Tartarerer vs. Herrmann. 1595—Coffey vs. Swanton. 1441—Thommen vs. Jewelers' Tradesman Company. 1446—Kaufman vs. Levy. 1594—Noyes vs. Mossban. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3772—Rozell vs. Wpnkoop. 3906—Brown Cotton Gin Company vs. Roome. 2741—Caesar vs. Sternberg. 3929—Horowitz vs. Muller. 3962—Talbot vs. Mumford. 3927—McGeorge Printing Company vs. Lynch. 3895—Cohen vs. Jones. 4003—Hunter vs. Blackburn. 3868—Maher vs. Kopetzky. 4060—Clavel vs. Flanagan. 3997—Crawford vs. Willson. 4063—Storm vs. Hartwell.

Equity and non-jury Cases.—173—Whalen vs. Gorton. 152—Comiskey vs. Brennan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1772.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Edward A. Noblett. 2—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 3—Edward Craig, Daniel Boyle, and John Hughes. 4—James Garrity, Edward O'Byrne, James Roach, and Jane Garrity. 5—William Walsh. 6—James Maloney. 7—Thomas Mcvoy. Pleading—Daniel Sullivan, alias. 2—Otto Rohde. 3—Henry Bayard. 4—Frank Gilligan. 5—Tillie Smith. 6—James Howe. 7—Adolph Rosenthal. 8—Daniel Mulcahey. 9—Isaac Lefkowitz. 10—William C. Bluss. 11—Richard Bigley, James Mackey, and Joseph Biene. 12—William Jamieson, (2.) 13—George H. La Porte. 14—Harry Rosenburg. 15—Jacob Goldberg. 16—Dan Grady and Jacob Gang. 17—Philip Flint, (3.) 18—Barabra Quill. 19—Giovanni Ranalli. 20—Henry Stolle. 21—Emil Peterson. 22—Kittie Nelson and Charles Nelson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Louis F. Clark. 2—Thomas F. Maher. 3—Thomas

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO MEN IN THE BUSINESS.

The First Sheriff's Sale at 111 Broadway—Long List of Auction Offerings for To-day.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers, with J. N. Kalley & Son, have sold for Sonn Brothers, to an investor, the new seven-story brick building, 386 and 388 Washington Street, 40 by 102, and 75 Beach Street, 40 by 100. The price is something over $200,000.

The first sale by the Sheriff, under execution, at 111 Broadway was held yesterday, Mr. August Kleinan officiating. Hitherto these sales have been held in the rotunda of the City Hall. Yesterday, there was sold the right, title, and interest of Eleanor Keenan and others to a lot, 27 by 193.9 by irregular, on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue. A little more than $128 was due on the judgment. The purchaser was John Townshend, representing Mary N. Townshend, the judgment creditor. The bid was $725.

The list of auction sales for to-day is a long one, and many are voluntary offerings. It is given in detail herewith, all sales taking place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales as follows: 511 West End Avenue, west side, 82 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 18 by 90, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling; also, 17 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story, attic, and basement frame dwelling, with frame stable in rear; also, three lots, each 25 by 99.11, adjoining to the west on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Charles B. Page, referee, 202 and 204 West Eightieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgments on each, $20,290.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, the right, title and interest of Leonard Forbes Beckwith to 933 Fifth Avenue, east side, 77.2 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 150, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $71,654.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, auction sale, southeast corner of Fulton and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn, 50.4 by 95.9 by 11.4 by 89.7, three-story brick building, with store.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, Macry Place, north side, 100 feet east of Mott Avenue, 20.6 by 102.10 by 20.6 by 102.9, two-story frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles F. MacLean, referee, Hoffman Street, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 124, one and one-half story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,010.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, P. T. Barlow, referee, 409 and 411 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 156.6 feet east of First Avenue, 37.6 by 92.8 by — by 99.6, two four-story brownstone tenements. Due on judgment, $4,000; on prior mortgage, on each, $9,900.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 209 and 211 Lewis Street, west side, 57.1 feet south of Seventh Street, 34 by 74.6 by 34 by 74.11½ by 68.3, two three-story brick and frame buildings.

By William Kennelly auction sales, as follows: No. 587 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 93.10 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 18.10 by 100, three-story brick and frame dwelling; also, 580 Mott Avenue, east side, about 16.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 16.7 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; also, plot of twenty-one lots on Anthony Avenue, and King's Bridge and William's Bridge roads, Twenty-fourth Ward; also, 352 East Forty-second Street, south side, about 57 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 98.9, five-story brownstone apartment house.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Daniels, referee, 1,568 West Tenth Street, north side, 181.4½ feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24.8 by 94.10, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,275; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, plot on line of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, lot west side of Bolton Road, Inwood, 87.3½ by — by 98.7½ by 147. Due on judgment, $2,030.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel D. Levy, referee, 1,568 Madison Avenue, west side, 81.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,220.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, Rockfield Street, south side, 798.6 feet west of William's Bridge Road, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $700.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales as follows: 511 West End Avenue, west side, 82 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 18 by 90, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling; also, 17 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story, attic, and basement frame dwelling, with frame stable in rear; also, three lots, each 25 by 99.11, adjoining to the west on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

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By William Kennelly auction sales, as follows: No. 587 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 93.10 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 18.10 by 100, three-story brick and frame dwelling; also, 580 Mott Avenue, east side, about 16.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 16.7 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; also, plot of twenty-one lots on Anthony Avenue, and King's Bridge and William's Bridge roads, Twenty-fourth Ward; also, 352 East Forty-second Street, south side, about 57 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 98.9, five-story brownstone apartment house.

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By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel D. Levy, referee, 1,568 Madison Avenue, west side, 81.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,220.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, Rockfield Street, south side, 798.6 feet west of William's Bridge Road, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $700.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 977 Third Avenue, east side, 50.2 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street, 25.1 by 105, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $31,-788.

By Lalor Bros., auction sale, 183 to 187 Eighth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 53.6 by 100, leasehold of three-story brick and iron business building.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: No. 653 Washington Street, east side, 48.11 feet north of Christopher Street, 17.3 by 60, three-story and attic brick building with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-sixth Street, north side 85 feet east of Riverside Drive, by Alonzo B. Knight of 151 West Ninety-sixth Street, two four-story brick dwellings; cost, $50,000.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Columbia College, four-story brick hospital and college; cost, $100,000.

No. 3 Chambers Street, by the East River Savings Institution, four-story brick bank offices and dwelling; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, by William Inman, two of 31 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, four five-story brick flats; cost, $96,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, same owner, four five-story brick flats; cost, $96,000.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, by John McLaughlin of 346 East Eighty-first Street, four five-story brick flats; cost, $68,000.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, by John M. Maut of 355 East Eighty-fourth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,320 First Avenue, by Jacob Katz, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $500.

Macomb's Dam Road, northwest corner of St. James Avenue, by John H. Eden, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $800.

Decatur Avenue, northeast corner of Southern Boulevard, by Thomas J. Gleason, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, by Henriette Harris, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $3,700.

No. 42 Walker Street, by Charles A. Baudouine, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $900.

No. 998 to 1,010 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, by F. K. R. Houghton, alterations to two-story brick dwellings; cost, $150.

No. 158 to 170 Charles Street, by Beadleston & Woerz, alterations to seven-story brick malthouse; cost, $3,500.

No. 15 Third Avenue, by Isabella Jones, alterations to four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $900.

No. 545 East Thirteenth Street, by Christian Flick, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $800.

No. 144 Forsyth Street, by Therese Wolf, alterations to five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $300.

No. 652 Water Street, by Aaron Rosenzweig, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 15.

42D ST, s s, 380 ft e of 11th Av or Boulevard, 15x99.11, 1-3 part; John B. Caras to Amelia E. Mohr.. $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Anna A. Fisher, 1-3 part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Eliza M. Fisher, 1-3 part..... 1

103D ST, n s, 214 West; Archibald C. White and wife to Robert Maywald 1

WATER ST, 652 and 654; William E. Curtis, executor of Francis R. Curtis, deceased, to Aaron Rosenzweig. 388

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x95, 4-5 part; trustees of Sarah M. Brown, deceased, and others to Walston H. Brown, executor, &c..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Same to A. Palmer Dudley 50,000

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x100, also w s of 2d Av, 49.11 ft n of 97th St, 25.6x100; Francis H. Clark and wife to Solomon Frumkes 46,000

140TH ST, n s, Lots 12 and 13, map of Sections A and B, North New-York, Twenty-third Ward; Sarah A. Farrington to Maria E. Gibney.. 6,250

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; Sigmund B. Steinman and wife to Meyer Abraham..... 62,500

116TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 20 x100.11; Jacob L. Jackson and wife to William Grace..... 10,250

4TH AV, n w corner of 110th St, 20x 100.11; Wilhelmine Bornkamp to August Bornkamp..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 19.11 x102.2; Henrietta S. Kaldenberg to Elise Forster..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Elise Forster to Frederick R. Kaldenberg..... 1

35TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; John F. Merritt and wife to Henry C. Merritt 1

King's Bridge Road, s w corner of 181st St, 103x125x147.4x133.3; William O. Embury to Edmund A. Embury 40,000

WATER ST, 652 and 654, ¼ part; Hewlett Scudder and others, executors of Henry J. Scudder, to Aaron Rosenzweig..... 5,075

WILLIAM ST, 258; William M. Thomas and wife to Simon P. Flannery 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 14; Maria Canevari to Domenico Rovegno..... 10,500

ALLEN ST, 57; Francis Frey and wife to Francis Frey, Jr., and another 1

WATER ST, 652 and 654; Mary A. Curtis and others to Aaron Rosenzweig 1

4TH ST, n e s, 345 ft e of Avenue A, 22.8x96.2; Elizabeth W. Chanler to Margaret L. Chanler..... 10,500

2D AV, w s, 42.8 ft s of 7th St, 21x 98; Emilia Nimschke to Adolph Pohl 24,750

7TH ST, n s, 322.9 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9x87.6; Charles H. Graham and wife to William A. Graham.. 7,500

ATTORNEY ST, 122; Lillie Levy and husband to Frances Levy 14,000

23D ST, s s, 262.6 ft w of 2d Av, 12.6x 98.9; also, 16 Renwick St; Eugene Durrin, referee, to Margaret W. Lusk 7,100

22D ST, n s, 236 ft e of 6th Av, 24x 98.9; George C. Poirier and wife to Robert A. Paddock 1

25TH ST, n s, 328 ft w of 3d Av, 32x 98.9; Hugh Quinn to Frank Lugar... 20,000

22D ST, s s, 236 ft e of 6th Av, 24x 98.9; Robert A. Paddock to Elise W. Poirier 1

IRVING PLACE, n e corner of 15th St, 29.8x80; Henry Schnitz and wife to Royal L. Wolcott 43,000

21ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6 x98.9; Hetty Geagan to Mary F. Geagan 1

17TH ST, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x97.6; Carl De Gersdorff, referee, to Gustav A. Preuss 37,500

93D ST, 303 West; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Flora Douglas 1

78TH ST, s s, 137.3 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Arminta Merritt to Augustus E. Outerbridge 1

76TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Henry F. Cook and wife to Mary E. Travis 1

60TH ST, 121 West; Charles Tucker to Joseph F. Ismay 1

89TH ST, n s, 329 ft w of West End Av, 22x75.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 1

71ST ST, s s, 293 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.5; Josiah S. Lindsay and others to James O'Brien..... 1

83D ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x102.2; Leo Dinkelspiel to Charles G. Kerley..... 1

92D ST, 140 West; Louise E. Hamilton and husband to Samuel Inslee. 25,000

70TH ST, 55 West; John T. Farley and wife to Evelyn H. Stump.. 10

65TH ST, 10 West; Alexander McDowell and wife to Anne F. Shardlow 45,450

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft n of 76th St, 17x70; Joseph Freeman and wife to Samuel Rindo..... 1

PARK AV, 1,088; William R. Baldwin to Irene M. Baldwin, ex prop.. 1

88TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Theresa Brunner to William P. Zwinge..... 19,500

87TH ST, s s, 99 ft e of Avenue B, 18x100, irregular; Christina A. Schmidtmann to Otto L. Raabe... 12,000

52D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 110x100.5x irregular; Theodore G. Thomas and wife to Otto L. Raabe. 1

93D ST, 64 East; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Hannah Taylor..... 30,000

PARK AV, 1,088; Irene M. Baldwin to Josiah S. Lindsay and another, ex property and..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.8; Isabella Brown to James D. Lillis 11,500

52D ST, 208 East; Clara B. Moore to James G. Wallace..... 10,000

83D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Adolph Pohl and wife to Emilia Nimschke 23,000

51ST ST, 128 and 130 East; Henry Hughes and John Casey, executors of Daniel Ryan, to Simon Herman.. 15,850

49TH ST, 8 East; Alice P. Leaman to Maria H. Dennett..... 39,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 17.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; William Boggs and wife to Edmond L. Knoedler..... 22,500

62D ST, 232 East; Emille Schrader and husband to Jacob Weisl..... 14,750

107TH ST, 222 East; Seaver S. Adams to Charles Tucker..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 105th St, 70x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to William D. Manning..... 1

118TH ST, 58 and 60 East; John J. Meehan and wife to Ernest P. Lorch 1

127TH ST, 53 East; Solomon Stein and wife to Daniel J. Quinlan..... 14,000

124TH ST, s s, 406.6 ft we of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Ron R. Spies to Thomas A. Jardines 10,000

118TH ST, 422 East; Barbara Hollerith to Louis Clauter and wife.... 10,500

125TH ST, 315 East; trustees of John R. Ackerman to Maria Kilcoyne.. 10,000

128TH ST, 219 East; Anna L. Loutrel to Howard McWilliams..... 1

127TH ST, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 50.10x93; John M. Baldwin and wife to William Read..... 1

118TH ST, 54 to 60 East; Ernest P. Lorch to John J. Mechan..... 93,000

119TH ST, 54 and 56 East; John J. Meehan and wife to Simon Arendt. 1

127TH ST, 172.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.0x99.11; Henry Budelman and wife to Ida E. Murphy..... 17,000

132D ST, 54 West; Lulu M. Browne to Cornelia E. Cromwell..... 1

116TH ST, 62 East; Hugh Quinn to Mary E. Quinn..... 29,100

SAME property; Frank Luger and wife to Hugh Quinn..... 29,100

126TH ST, s s, 102.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x irregular; Edward J. O'Brien, trustee, to Mary J. Stallman..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 288.1 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11; Joseph F. Ismay to Seaver S. Adams..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; George E. Tilford and wife to Rudolf Glattli..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Tilford and wife to George E. Tilford.. 1

132D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x½ block; Emma Reiner to L. B. Smith 10

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 108th St, 25.5x100; Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Henry Bernhelmer..... 15,500

113TH ST, 237 and 239 West; Jane L. Brodel to Max Marx..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 103 ft n of 150th Et, 32x100; Leonard B. Smith and wife to Emma Reiner.. 1

108TH ST, n s, 350.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.2x100.11; Henry Bernhelmer to Bernhelmer & Schmid.. 1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 108th St, 25.5x100; same to same..... 15,500

132D ST, 150 West; John H. Cook and wife to Cornelia E. Cornwell.. 13,000

SAME PROPERTY; Cornelia E. Cornwell to Lulu M. Browne..... 1

133D ST, 119 West; Matthew C. Kurvan to Margaret E. Putnam 24,500

133D ST, 202 West; William R. Brown and wife to Robert Wallace 53,000

WEST END AV, w s, 74.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; Theodore M. Bertine to Murdo Tolme 500

WEST END AV, w s, 56.10 ft s of 99th St, 19x80; Theodore M. Bertine to Robert Wood 500

130TH ST, 224 West; Sarah Spencer to William Foster 1

132D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Leonard B. Smith and wife to George Gatfield 16,500

CONVENT AV, w s, 118.11 ft n of 151st St, 27.1x127.5; Henry Masemann to Felix Krupp 1

106TH ST, s s, 197.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.6x100.11; Felix Krupp and wife to Henry Masemann 100

4TH AV, n w corner of 107th St, 17x 100.11; Ida E. Murphy to Henry Budelman 11,000

120TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Francis Crawford and wife to Anthony Smyth 1

8TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 16x100; Philip Frank and wife to Charles Rosenberg 1

CROTON ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25x86.9; Bridget Mehan to Bridget Mehan 1

162D ST, n s, 412.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x112.6; William W. Watkins et al. to Edward Rode..... $1

160TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 150x99.11; Robert Wallace to William R. Brown..... 36,000

128TH ST, s s, 58 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Walter T. Sheafer et al., executors of Peter W. Sheafer, to Stephen J. Egan..... 23,000

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 66.10 ft s of 140th St, 16.7x70; Thomas Kilpatrick and wife to J. Boyce Smith..... 1

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 81.4 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company's land, 80x100, and other property; Albert E. Putnam and wife to Matthew C. Kerwan 10,000

Recorded Leases.

HALL, David, to Ph. and William Ebling Brewing Company; 513 East 142d St, 5 years..... 720

FRANKS, Sarah, to S. Guerrieri; basement, 53 Nassau St, 3 years.. 500

LIVINGSTON, Anna H., to Patrick McConville; 362 Seventh Avenue, 5 yrs 1,800

ABBOTT, Edward A., and wife to the United States of America; room on ground floor and basement, 70x97 ft, 188 to 142 Prince Street, Post Office Station, 5 yrs..... 6,500

DONNELLY, Michael, to William Jones; rear part 592 Washington Street, 7½ yrs..... 420

HURST, William H., to Charles Himmel, s s of 46th St, 300 ft e 11th Avenue, 100x100, 5 yrs..... 1,700

SCHMIDT, Frederick, to Thomas J. O'Rourke; store e s of Boulevard, 15 15 ft n of 91st Street, 5 yrs, 2 mos. 1,200

CROUNSE, David, to Morris L. Marks, 601 and 603 Tenth Av, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Seaver S. to Joseph F. Ismay; s s of 107th St, 288 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... $8,000

ABRAHAM, Meyer, to S. B. Steinman; s s of 101st St, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BAGGS, William, and wife to Albert Suydam; n s of 79th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BROMMER, Pauline, and another to the John Eichler Brewing Company; n s of 86th St, 257 ft w of Av A, 1 year..... 6,000

BERNHEIMER, Henry, to Simon Bernheimer; n w corner of Columbus Av and 108th St, 3 years.... 10,850

BAKER, John O., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; 977 6th Av and 106 West 55th St, (2 mortgages,) 5 years..... 40,000

CHAMBERS, John A., and another to American Bible Society; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 120th St..... 50,000

CLARK, Francis A., and wife to Charles G. Cornell, Jr., and others; s s of 98th St, 215 ft w of 1st Av, notes 1,000

SAME to George Ehret; n s of 97th St, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.... 5,000

COONEY, Mary E. to Charles W. Bogart; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of St. Anne's Av, demand..... 2,300

CLAUTER, Louis, and wife to Margaret F. Schwab; 422 East 118th St, 3 years..... 14,000

DUDLEY, A. Palmer, to Eva I. Brown; 678 Madison Av, 3 years... 20,000

DENNINGER, Emma M., and another to Elizabeth W. Burke; West Farms Road, Lots 13 and 14, map of Hedge's Farm, 3 years..... 7,000

DUDLEY, A. Palmer, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 678 Madison Av, 5 years..... 30,000

DROUGHT, William, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 West 63d St, 1 year.... 22,000

DOWNEY, Margaret A., to Charles W. Bogart; n s of 148th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 2,500

EGAN, Stephen J., to W. S. Shaefer and others, executors; s s of 138th St, 58.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 20,000

EMBURY, Edmund A., to William O. Embury; s w corner of King's Bridge Road and 181st St, 1 year.. 15,700

EMANUEL, Frederick, and wife to the Bimgram Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 30th St, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 13,000

FREY, Francis, Jr., and others, to James Richards, trustee; 57 Allen St, 5 years..... 10,535

HARLEY, John T., and another to William Hall's Sons, s s of Seventieth St, 148 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 7,500

FRENCH, Thomas H., to Elliott Zborowski; e s of 8th Av, 49.5 ft n of 41st St, and other property, secures lease..... Lis

FRUMKES, Solomon, to Francis A. Clark; w s of 2d Av, 49.11 ft n of 97th St, demand..... 3,000

SAME to same, w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft n of 97th St, demand..... 3,000

GOFFIELD, George, to Leonard B. Smith, s s of 132d St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 12,500

HESSE, Otto L., to C. A. Schmidtmann, s s of 87th St, 99 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 10,000

HERMAN, Simon, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 51st St, 84.11 ft w of Lexington Av, (2 mortgages,) 3 years..... 16,000

GRAHAM, William T., and wife, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s, 332.9 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 7,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to Theodore D. Mason and another; s s of 98th St, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 40,000

HAHN, Kitty, and another to Sarah Hardy; n s of 131st St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, demand 2,500

HOUGHTON, Hadwin, and wife to Walter H. Crittenden; n s of River Av, at junction with Bettner's Lane, and other property, installments 2,000

HAMMEL, Christian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,862 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 12,000

JUNG, Jacob, and others to Michael Friedsam; n s of 98th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.... 36,000

JARDINES, Thomas A., to John R. Spies; s s of 124th St, 406.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 7,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Albert E. Putnam; w s of Ackerman St, 31.4 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, (four mortgages,) 2 years..... 5,500

KRUPP, Felix, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 106th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000

KERLEY, Charles G., to Leo Dinkelspiel; 113 West 83d St, 3 years.... 1,000

KILCOYNE, Maria, to Edward M. Shepard, as trustee; 315 East 125th St, demand 7,000

KETCHAM, James W., and wife to Edward Haslett and others, executors; 467 West 34th St, 3 years..... 14,000

LAGUNA, Bernhard, and wife to New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary; e s of 2d Av, 20.5 ft n of 42d St, 5 years 8,000

LIVINGSTON, Walter E., to E. P. Morgan; 6 West St and 10 Washington St, 5 years 5,000

LEVY, Frances, to Cornelia A. Atwill; e s of Attorney St, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years..... 18,000

LOUGHLIN, John, to Rose Duffy; w s Summit Av, 442 ft n e of Renwick property, 3 years..... 6,000

LUSK, Margaret W., to Frederick A. Gebhard; 16 Renwick St, 1 year.... 2,000

LUSK, Margaret W., to Mary A. Gebhard; s s of 23d St, 262.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

MARTIN, Hugh, and wife to M. M. Costello; s s of 150th St, 400 ft e of Courtlandt Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 5,500

MURPHY, Ida E., to Henry Budelman; s s of 127th St, 172.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to the New-Jersey Agency Company and others; w s Madison Av, 21.11 ft s of 105th St, (three mortgages,) 5 years 45,000

SAME to John A. Rutherfurd; s w corner of Madison Av and 105th St, 5 years..... 25,000

O'BRIEN, James, to Jacob H. Halsted and others; n s 70th St, 175 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 17,000

PREUSS, Gustav A., and wife to David G. Legget, trustee; 460 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 22,500

PAYNTER, Catherine, to James McCurrach; e s of Greenwich St, 28.5 ft s of Edgar St, (installments).... 350

QUINN, Hugh, to Frank Lugar, 62 East 116th St, 3 years..... 2,225

RAABE, Otto L., to Theodore G. Thomas, n w corner of Lexington Av and 52d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 90,000

RINALDO, Samuel, to Joseph Freeman; e s of Lexington Av, 68.2 ft n of 76th St, 3 years..... 8,000

RUGGELS, James F., and wife to John C. Vanden Heuvel and another; 69 Irving Place, 5 years..... 10,000

ROGERS, William, and another to Lucy D. Booth and others, trustees; 527 Pearl St, 4 years..... 7,000

ROSENZWEIG, Aaron, to John H. Cole; 652 and 654 Water St, 1 year. 8,000

SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; e s of 5th Av, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 1 year..... 75,000

STEINFIELD, Lewis E., and wife to John F. Menke; s w corner of Madison Av and 102d St, 1 year.. 1,000

SMITH, J. Boyce, and wife, to Broadway Savings Institution, City of New York; 291 and 293 Alexander Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 11,000

SHEWELL, Elizabeth A., to William A. Martin; 73 East 110th St, 1 year. 1,000

TEFFT, David C., and wife to United States Savings Bank; e s of Webster Av, 50 ft s of Tower Place, 3 years..... 25,000

TAYLOR, Hannah, to Simon Uhlfelder; 64 East 93d St, 5 years..... 5,000

THE NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH Extension Missionary Society to the Union Dime Savings Institution; n s of 53d St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 47,500

TRAVIS, Mary E., and another to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 76th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 14,000

WEISL, Jacob, to Sarah Nordlinger; s s of 62d St, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 8,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE

THE PROPERTY OF THE

Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin

(who will occupy their new edifice in 46th and 47th Sts.,)

ON

West 45th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves.

COMPRISING

The Fee of plot, 75x100.5, with church building and rectory adjoining, and large brick building in rear,

TOGETHER WITH

NOS. 232 AND 248 W. 45TH ST.

ASTOR LEASEHOLDS.

PARTICULARS OF (4,736.)

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST.

AND 1 MADISON AVE., 23D ST.

A NO. 1 BARGAINS, SUCH THAT HAVE never been offered to public before. Four-story double brick flathouse in New-York City, price $21,000, rent about $2,100 per year, and a five-story brick store property on 2d Av., price $27,500, rent $2,800 per year; also good investment west side property—two five-story double brownstone and basement houses; terms to suit.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Six three and four story corner houses, (new,) suitable for grocer, baker, butcher, or any other business; price, $8,000 up; cash, $2,000 or more. Also, 10 new three-story double tenements, (private,) with one or two stores, situated in a first-class neighborhood, all rented; price, $6,000 up; cash, $1,500 or more. A three-story house, with a first-class drug business, on a good avenue, full lot; price, $8,000; terms to suit. Also, two and three story single flat and two and three story and basement houses, with all improvements; price, $3,500 up; cash, $500 or more. Three and four story houses on Broadway, good business property, for sale on account of sickness of owner; terms to suit.

Fine villas, cottages, and residences at Parkville, Vanderveer Park, Flatbush, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Hollis, Jamaica, and other suburbs, both Long Island and New-York; price, from $4,000 to $15,000. Fine farm of 20 acres of land near the city; can be laid out into lots immediately; price, $16,000; cash, $6,000. Also, a farm of 65 acres of land, 12 miles from Brooklyn Bridge, with stock; price, $4,500; cash, $1,500 or more.

Several different four-story brick houses in Brooklyn to trade for New-York city property.

Apply to CHAS. LOFFLER,

902-904 Broadway, opposite Wall St., B'klyn.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.

Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CHEAP RATES.

HEAVY AMOUNTS, LOW CHARGES.

Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey,

111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

CHEAP MONEY.

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 WALL ST.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.

CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

For sale—30 ft. in width x137.6 deep; right to one-half 10-ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

WINTERS, Ambrose F., to Ida A. W. Sibley; n s of 22d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

WOLCOTT, Royal L., and wife to Henry Schnutz; n e corner of Irving Place and 15th St, 3 years.... 13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

COUDERT, Frederic R., and another, trustees, to Paul Fuller, guardian $1,500

CLARK, Francis A., to S. L. Kaye.. 1

DENNETT, Maria H. B., to Howard Beck 12,500

ENGLISH, Mary S., and another, executors, to Sigmund Gutwillig.... 25,000

GILLROY, James, to M. W. Lyon.. 1

HALL, Thom

A FULLER DECISION ASKED

Motion for a Rehearing of the Income Tax Cases.

GROUNDS SET OUT IN THE PETITION

It Is Urged that Only a Full Bench of the Supreme Court Should Pass Upon Constitutional Questions.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The announcement made in these dispatches last week that the Supreme Court would be asked to grant a rehearing in the income tax cases was made good to-day when copies of a petition asking for a reargument of the questions involved were handed to members of the court. There were no proceedings in open court, and it is not expected that the decision of the court will be made known before next Monday.

The petition names the cases of Charles Pollock against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Lewis H. Hyde against the Continental Trust Company of New-York as those desired to be reheard. The counsel whose names are attached to the petition are Joseph H. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, Benjamin H. Bristow, William D. Guthrie, David Willcox, and Charles Steele. The petition declares that there is imperative need of a final determination by a full bench of the important questions on which the court was equally divided as a result of the former hearing.

The fact that the petition was to be presented was well known, and there was a large attendance of lawyers in the Supreme Court chamber. Attorney General Olney and ex-Senator Edmunds appeared in the interest of the Government and the appellants, respectively, but, as the Court did nothing but take the papers, they had no occasion to make any remarks.

Opinion is divided as to the probable decision of the court with respect to this petition. Inasmuch as Justice Jackson has informed his associates that he will not be able to resume his duties before next Fall, it is plain that even should the petition be granted, months would elapse before the determination of the full court could be made public.

The case largely relied upon by the counsel for the petitioners for a rehearing—the Home Insurance Company vs. The State of New-York—was presented to the Supreme Court of the United States by B. H. Bristow for the insurance company and Attorneys General Denis O'Brien and Charles F. Tabor for the State. David Willcox and E. B. Whitney, who took part in the income tax cases, were also engaged as counsel in the Home Insurance Company case. The matter at issue there was the constitutionality of a law of the State of New-York assessing a tax on the corporate franchise or business of corporations doing business in that State. The tax was graded according to the rate of dividend declared, and assessed upon the amount of capital stock.

The Home Insurance Company had contended that no tax could be laid by the State upon that part of its capital stock invested in United States bonds, but the Supreme Court of the State said it could, and an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was argued Oct. 25, 1886, and decided Nov. 15 following, the judgment of the State court being affirmed by a divided court. At that time the court was composed of Chief Justice Waite, and Associate Justices Miller, Field, Bradley, Harlan, Woods, Matthews, Gray, and Blatchford, but because of illness Justice Woods took no part in the decision of the case. In February, 1887, a petition for rehearing was filed by Mr. Bristow for the insurance company and granted by the court, and the result illustrates the danger that may attend such a proceeding. The reargument did not take place until March 18 and 19, 1890, and the judgment of the court was announced April 7 that year. In the meantime Chief Justice Waite had been succeeded by Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Lamar and Brewer had succeeded Associate Justices Woods and Matthews. When the opinion of the court was announced it was found that the judgment of the New-York court, which was affirmed—4 to 4—in 1886, was then affirmed—7 to 2. Justices Miller and Harlan dissented from the opinion announced by Justice Field, "because we think that notwithstanding the peculiar language of the statute of New-York, the tax in controversy is in effect a tax upon bonds of the United States held by the insurance company."

In view of the history of the case just referred to, lawyers to-day were inclined to question the expediency or desirability of submitting the income tax case again to the judgment of the court. It was pointed out that, under the present conditions, the law was inoperative as to two subjects, which would be jeopardized by a review of the case. The court could not be bound by the mere request of counsel, it was said, to restrict itself to the points upon which the Justices now stand equally divided, but the whole case must be submitted; and it would be embarrassing, not to say disastrous, to have as many of the Justices now satisfied of the unconstitutionality of the law as to returns may be made. In the last three days returns have kept all the collectors busy.

THE GROUNDS SET FORTH.

Text of the Petition Asking a Rehearing of the Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The petition presented to the United States Supreme Court to-day, asking a rehearing of the income-tax cases, sets forth the following as reasons why the cases should be reopened:

1. The question involved in these cases was as to the constitutionality of the provisions of the tariff act of Aug. 15, 1894, (Sections 27 to 37,) purporting to impose a tax upon incomes. The court has held that the same are unconstitutional so far as they purport to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate and income derived from municipal bonds. It has, however, announced that it was equally divided in opinion as to the following questions, and has expressed no opinion in regard to them:

(1) Whether the void provisions invalidate the whole act.

(2) Whether as to the income from personal property as such, the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes.

(3) Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity.

The court has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with directions to enter a decree in favor of complainant in respect only to the voluntary payment of the tax on the rents and income of defendant's real estate, and that which it holds in trust, and on the income from the municipal bonds owned or so held by it.

While, therefore, the two points above stated have been decided, there has been no decision of the remaining questions regarding the constitutionality of the act, and no judgment has been announced authoritatively establishing any principle for interpretation of the statute in those respects. (Etting v. Bank, 11 Wheat., 59, 78; Durant v. Essex Co., Wall, 107, 113.)

This court having been established by the Constitution, and its judicial power extending to all cases in law and epuity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, must necessarily be the ultimate tribunal for the determination of these questions. In all cases in which such questions may arise, there can, therefore, be no authoritative decision in reference to the same except by this court.

2. The court early in its history adopted the practice of requiring, if practicable, constitutional questions to be heard by a full court in order that the judgment in such case might, if possible, be the decision of the majority of the whole court. In Briscoe v. Commonwealth Bank, 8 Peters, 118, and City of New-York v. Miln, 8 Peters, 120, 122, this rule was announced by Chief Justice Marshall in the following language:

"The practice of this court is, not (except in cases of absolute necessity) to deliver any judgment in cases where constitutional questions are involved, unless four Judges concur in opinion, thus making the decision that of a majority of the whole court. In the present case four Judges do not concur in opinion as to the constitutional questions which have been argued. The court, therefore, directs these cases to be reargued at the next term, under the expectation that a larger number of the Judges may then be present."

The same cases were again called at the next term of the court, and the Chief Justice said the court could not know whether there would be a full court during the term; but as the court was then composed, the constitutional cases would not be taken up. (9 Peters, 85.) In a note to the cases upon that page, it is stated that during that term the court was composed of six Judges, the full court at the time being seven; there was then a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Justice Duval, which had not yet been filled.

The rule laid down by Chief Justice Marshall has been frequently followed. Reference may be made to the case of Home Insurance Company v. New-York, 119 U. S., 129, 148. Chief Justice Waite there announced that the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York was affirmed by a divided court. At the time Justice Woods was ill and absent during the whole of the term, and took no part in any of the cases argued at that term. There were, therefore, only eight of the members of the court present. A petition for reargument was presented upon the ground that the principle announced by Chief Justice Marshall should be followed, and that the constitutional question involved was of such peculiar importance that the decision concurred in by the whole court. The petition was granted, (122 U. S., 636,) and the case was not reargued until the whole bench was full, (134 U. S., 594, 597.) This practice is recognized as established in Phillips Practice at Page 380.

Third—It is respectfully submitted that no case could arise more imperatively requiring the application of the rule than the present. The precise question involved is the constitutionality of an act of Congress affecting the citizens of the States generally. That act has been held unconstitutional in important respects; its constitutionality has been authoritatively decided as to the remaining portions. These complainants and appellants may well urge that these serious constitutional questions should be finally decided before their Trustees expend their funds in voluntary payment of the tax. In addition, it is manifest that, until some decision is reached, the courts will be overwhelmed with litigation upon these questions, and the payment and collection of the tax will be most seriously embarrassed.

Every taxpayer to any considerable extent will pay the tax under protest, and as it recover the same in actions, if necessary, sue out his writ of error to this court. The court will of necessity be burdened with reargruments of these questions without number until they are finally settled. Still further, as the matter now stands, it has been decided that a tax upon the income of land is unconstitutional, while the court has made no decision as to the validity of the tax upon income of personal property. Serious questions have, therefore, already arisen as to what is, in fact, to be deemed the income of real estate, and what is the income of real and what of personal property, in cases where both are employed in the production of the same income.

Conclusion—Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that these cases be restored to the docket and a reargument be ordered as to the questions upon which the court was evenly divided in opinion. In case, however, this motion should be denied, your petitioners pray that the mandate be amended by ordering a new trial in the court below, so that the court below may now determine the questions:

(1) Whether or not the invalidity of the statute in the respects already specified renders the same altogether invalid, and

(2) Whether or not the act is constitutional in the respects not decided by this court.

The undersigned members of the bar of this honorable court humbly conceive that it is proper that the appeals herein should be reheard by this court, if this court shall see fit to so order, and they therefore respectfully certify accordingly.

ENJOINED FROM MAKING A RETURN

Judge Showalter of Chicago Restrains Siegel, Cooper & Co.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Judge Showalter, in the United States Court to-day, enjoined Siegel, Cooper & Co. from making any return to the Internal Revenue Collector under the provisions of the income tax law. The restraining order was granted on a bill filed by Gerson Siegel, one of the New-York stockholders in the defendant corporation. The bill attacks the law and under the order granted to-day the Government will be compelled to take part in the proceedings to defend the operation of the new law.

When the attorney for Mr. Siegel presented the bill to Judge Showalter, the latter asked for an explanation of the application.

"This is the last day for the return of the income tax to the Collector of Internal Revenue," said the attorney. "My client protests against his firm making any payment of the tax or any report. He maintains that the bill in its entirety is unconstitutional. All we ask is for an order restraining the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. from making its return to-day. If not granted, the firm will be liable to an imposition of $1,000 fine for failing to make the return."

Judge Showalter took the application, and, after reading it, made the restraining order. A bond of $4,000 was filed.

By the issuance of the order of the court the firm escapes the payment of the fine, should the Supreme Court, to which the question will be carried, decide against the complainant.

Mr. Siegel, in his bill, raises all of the questions that are involved in the income tax dispute, including those decided by the Supreme Court last week. His grounds for claiming the unconstitutionality of the act are set forth in the following order:

The provisions of the income tax are unconstitutional, null, and void, and, if collectible upon the defendant's income or profits, it is a direct tax, in respect to real estate and in respect to its personal property, by levying impost upon the profits and income thereof, which direct taxes are not in and by said act apportioned among the several States, as required by the Constitution of the United States. If not a direct tax, the tax is not uniform, as required by the Constitution. The profits of many corporations amount to less than $4,000, and said tax is imposed upon such corporations as have more than $4,000 profits, although individuals carrying on and transacting similar businesses under like conditions, and having like property, values, and quantities, and incomes, are exempted by the act from the power of said tax. This is not uniform, because your orator has an annual income, and, as he is informed, numerous holders of stock in corporations likewise have annual incomes of less than $4,000, and the effect of such payment will be to lessen and diminish the dividends of such stockholders and compel them to bear and pay the tax, although other parties of the same class, similarly situated, whose income is less than the $4,000, are exempted. It is not uniform in that it is imposed upon 1 per cent. of the population of the United States, and the other 99 per cent. are exempted, although they hold among themselves the greater part of all property, real and personal, in the United States. It is not uniform in that a tax of 2 per cent. is imposed upon all incomes acquired by gift or inheritance, while no similar tax is imposed upon real estate acquired under similar conditions.

It is not a uniform tax in that it exempts from its operations all mutual insurance companies, whose aggregate wealth is $1,-200,000, and imposes the tax upon all other insurance companies. It exempts building and loan associations, whose aggregate holdings are $628,000,000, yet such are certainly private in their nature. Savings banks operated upon the mutual plan are exempted from the operation of the tax, whose aggregate deposits are $1,748,000,000, while all other savings banks are taxed. The tax is not uniform because it varies according as the property belongs to an individual or to more than one individual. The tax is unconstitutional in that it imposes a tax upon property rights vested prior to the passage of the said act, and deprives persons of their property without due process of law.

Mr. Siegel's attorney said that it was intended to test the entire act before the Supreme Court. "That part of the act which remains in force," said he, "is due to a divided court, and is the opinion of the court below. Had the opinion of the court below been against the constitutionality of the entire act, the division of the Supreme Court would have caused the law to fail. By bringing the matter up again we may get an opinion from the Supreme Court."

As Gen. Black, the United States District Attorney, is out of the city, and will not return for some days, no action will be taken in calling up the issue for hearing until next Monday.

Mining Companies Raise a Point.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 15.—A new complication in the making of income-tax returns has developed here. The Bullion, Beck and Champion Mining Companies, which were required to pay a tax of $6,000 on their three-hundred-thousand-dollar dividends paid stockholders last year, filed a protest with the Collector for this district, notifying him that they would decline to pay on the ground that profits from mines should be classed the same as rents, being revenue derived from real estate. It is understood that other large mining companies will make the same contention.

Is Oil Exempt?

The Standard Oil Company will raise a new ground of objection to the income tax law. "The company," says S. C. T. Dodd, its counsel, "will make its return, but will probably contest the law. It will hold that as oil is a direct product of the land, it comes in the same category as rent."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Ailsa; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship "Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Columbia, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca,";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 12, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

TO PASSENGERS

by NORTH GERMAN LLOYD steamer KAISER WILHELM II. MAY 4: Write or call and see us about your tickets through Spain, Italy, &c. Special party is being arranged to make a short tour in Spain from Gibraltar. Particulars on application. Every requisite for travelers—guide books, steamer chairs, letters of credit, &c.

Thos. Cook & Son,
261 Broadway; Up-Town Office, 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Apr. 16	9 A.M.	Havel, Tu., May 7	9 AM.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23	4 P.M.	Saale, Tu., May 14	9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27	11 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 21	4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30	9 AM.	Fulda, Sa., May 25	11 AM
Ems, Sat. May 4,	M.	Trave, Tu., May 28	9 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Kaiser W. II.	Tu., June 4	Havel, Sat., July 6	
Havel,	Thurs., June 6	Trave, Sat., July 13	
Saale,	Tues., June 11	Saale, Tues., July 9	
Lahn,	Tues., June 18	Lahn, Tues., July 16	
Fulda,	Sat., June 22	Fulda, Sat., July 20	
Spree,	Tues., June 25	Spree, Tues., July 23	
Ems,	Sat., June 29	Ems, Sat., July 27	

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the Record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE**, also to **SPITSBERGEN**, by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE**, and the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Paris...April 17, 11 AM | Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, My. 1, 11 AM | Paris, May 29, 11 AM
Paris...May 8, 11 AM | St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M | Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland...Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland...May 22, noon
Westernland..May 1, M | Rhynland..May 29, noon
Noordland..May 8, noon | Westernland, Ju'e 5, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SPEND YOUR
Easter or Spring Vacations
AT
Virginia Beach and Old Point Comfort.
Social features now at their brightest and best. Climate delightful. GO BY OLD DOMINION STEAMERS.
Your rest and pleasure begins at once on boarding the ship. Send for "Historic Waterways."
OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. | Britannic, May 15, 10 AM.
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. | *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM. | *Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. | Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M. | Lucania, May 18, M.
Campania, May 4, M. | Etruria, May 25, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN AND CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 16.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, April 16. | MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam...Saturday, April 20, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam. Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; Steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, April 20.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon....Sat., April 20, M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., April 27, 5 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CHEQUES
OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances, HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, April 16
CHEROKEE.....Friday, April 19
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, April 22
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Part of Pier 2, line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, MORRISTOWN, DOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Ltm.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., 4:20, "Congressional Ltm.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 8 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Macon, Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, 10:10 P. M. daily, Through Sleepers to Norfolk, Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 P. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled as far as N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St. Court and 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 3:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.